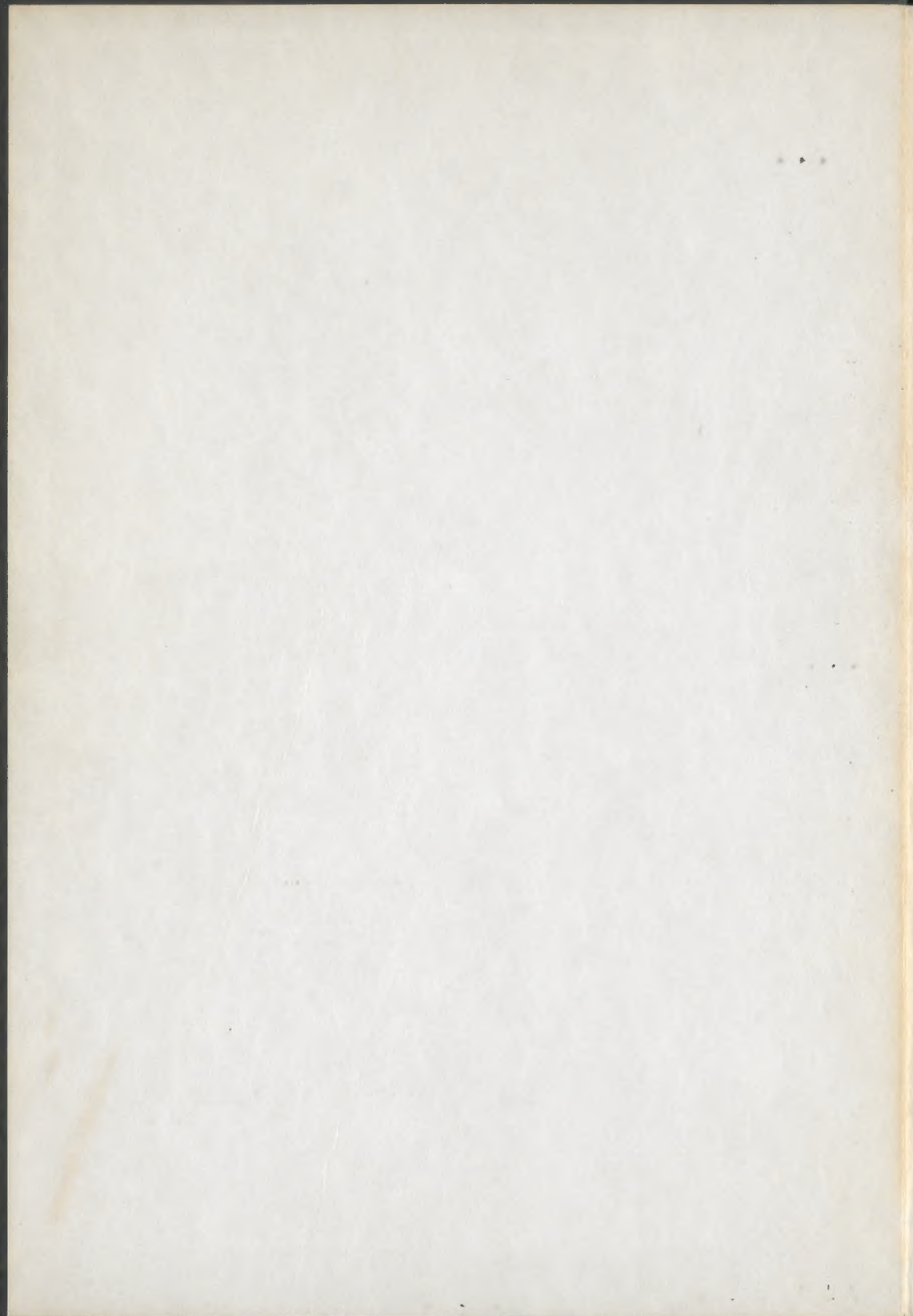
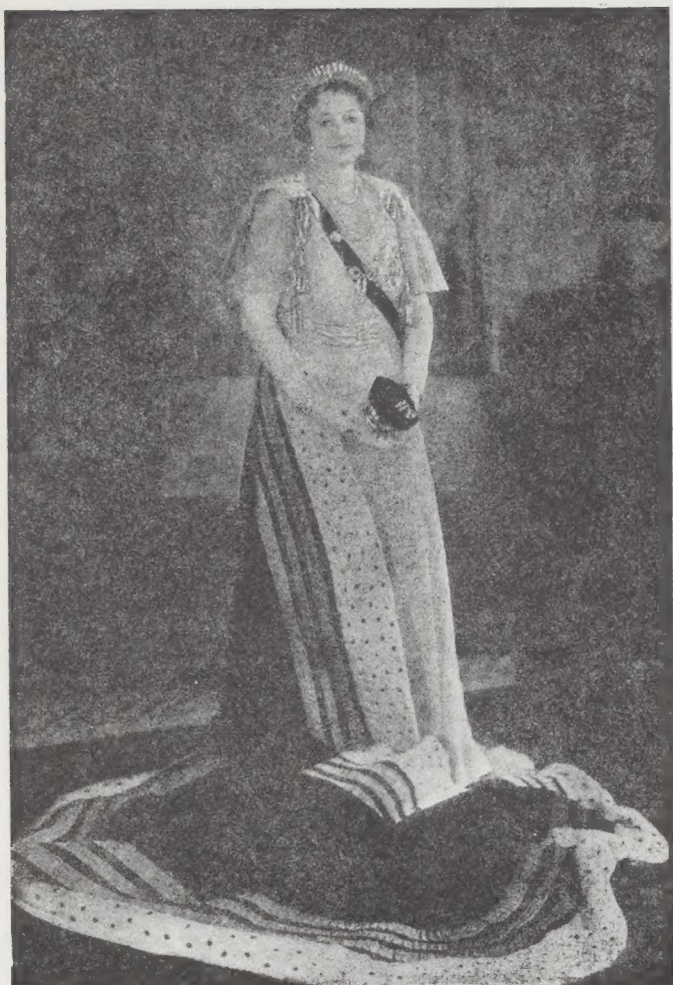






THE LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, CI, CD
Colonel-In-Chief
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Allied with
The Rifle Brigade
(Prince Consort's Own)



Colonel-in-Chief
THE LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, CI, CD



Founder of the Regiment
BRIGADIER A. HAMILTON GAULT, DSO, ED, CD

Colonel of the Regiment
BRIGADIER C. B. WARE, DSO, CD

The Patrician is the Regimental Journal
of
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
An annual journal published at the Home Station and devoted to
the interests of all serving and former members of the Regiment.

Editor—Major R.B. Mainprize, CD
Associate Editors:

Major R.F. Bruce, MBE, CD.....	1st Battalion
Major A.V. Robbins, CD.....	2nd Battalion
Lt D.I. Ross	2nd Battalion
RSM H. Haas, CD	The Depot
Major K.F. Wakefield.....	The Loyal Edmonton Regiment (3 PPCLI)

Business Manager: Sgt. Ingham S.P.

This publication is issued under authority of Lt Col V.R. Schjelderup,
DSO, MC, CD, President, Regimental Executive Committee,
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

The contents of this publication have been edited and
approved by

Major R B Mainprize, CD
PPCLI Depot

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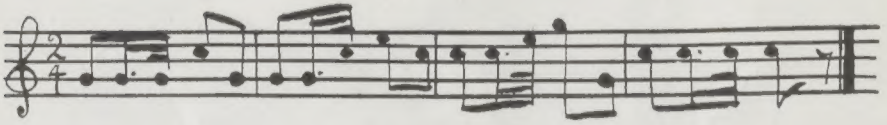
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Commanding Officer
PPCLI Depot
The Hamilton Gault Barracks
Edmonton, Alberta.

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REGIMENTAL NOTES



PRESENTATION OF HAMILTON GAULT TROPHY

The Hamilton Gault Trophy was presented to the Canadian Army by Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault on 24 April 59. The occasion was a luncheon presided over by Colonel PR Bingham, Director of Infantry. The following were in attendance:

Lieutenant-General SF Clark, CGS
 Major-General JV Allard, VCGS
 Major-General JDB Smith, AG
 Major-General G Walsh, QMG
 Mr. GR Pearkes, Minister of National Defence
 Brigadier RM Bishop, DGMT
 Colonel NG Wilson-Smith, DCD
 Lieutenant-Colonel JR Cameron, DMT
 Lieutenant-Colonel EG Brooks, DMT
 Lieutenant-Colonel HF Cotton, DMT

The luncheon was held in the Army Headquarters Officers' Mess. At the conclusion of the luncheon Mrs. Gault made the following remarks:

"Colonel Bingham, General Clark, Gentlemen. First I want to thank you for the great honour you have done me by inviting me to be here today to be your guest and to present this trophy to the Canadian Army, the Army which my husband has loved so well and truly all his life.

Before accepting your kind invitation I gave it considerable thought because I wanted to be sure that Hammie would have thought it correct that I should have this honour. I then accepted gladly because I felt that he would have appreciated your thoughts of asking me to make the presentation and would have liked me to do it.

Hammie spent a great deal of time and thought on the design of the Trophy and in giving this present to the soldiers he loved and admired so much.

I think his desire was to promote a spirit of friendly and keen competition in an essential part of their training.

To him, devotion to and skill in the simple duties of the soldier were the first and most important part of Army life and so it was his pleasure to make this gift.

Now gentlemen I present this Marksmanship Trophy to the Canadian Army on behalf of my dear husband, Brigadier Hamilton-Gault."



Mrs A Hamilton Gault presents the Hamilton Gault Trophy to the Canadian Army 24 April '59. Left to right: Lt Gen SF Clark, CGS, Mrs Gault, Mr. G. R. Pearkes

Lieutenant-General Clark accepted the trophy and in so doing expressed deep appreciation for the gracious gift of Brigadier Gault and said how gratified the Army was that the memory of so fine a soldier would be perpetuated through the presentation of this trophy.

Later, Mrs. Gault said that while she had faced this luncheon with some apprehension, she was grateful for having had the opportunity of presenting Brigadier Gault's Trophy to the Army in a fitting manner.

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Fifth	2 PPCLI	127.345
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Ninth	2 R22eR	111.082
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Eleventh	2 RCR	99.512
Twelfth	3 R22eR	52.547
Thirteenth	1 GDS	60.525

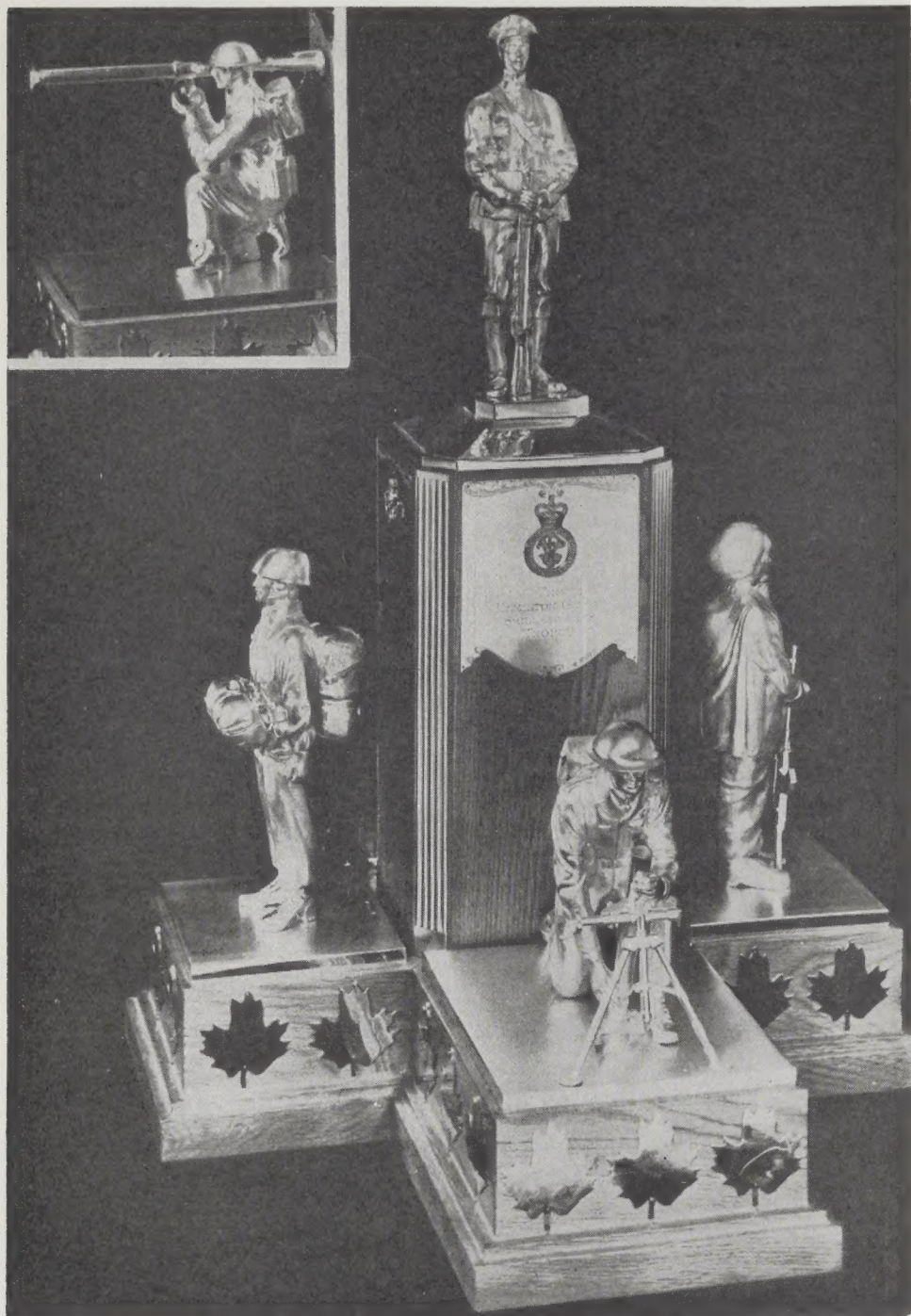
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The Hamilton Gault Skill-At-Arms Trophy

THE HAMILTON GAULT SKILL-AT-ARMS TROPHY

The Hamilton Gault Skill-At-Arms Trophy was presented to the Regiment by our Founder and is for competition between the rifle companies of the Regiment only.

Each rifle company will compete annually. It will be awarded to the company attaining the highest standard of skill in the classification course for rifle, automatic rifle, and SMC.

This splendid trophy was made by Garrard and Co. of London, England. They started preparing sketches in April 1956 and the artist had re-drawn in three times before it was approved by the Founder and the work was put in hand in December 1956. It was completed in November 1957. The top figure of the 1914-18 period is made from a special cast made for the late Brigadier Hamilton Gault for special presentations or wedding gifts. All the other figures were modelled from the agreed design. When the wax models are approved, plaster mouldings are made and then cast in soft metal. From these a mould in sand is made and cast in silver. The chaser then takes over and chases all the details of each figure and finally solders all pieces together. All in all probably six or more people work on each figure. The woodworker prepares the plinth and finally everything is brought together. Garrard and Co supplied the badges to the Regiment when it was raised in 1914.

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Andrew Hamilton Gault

A MEMOIR

By Lt Col (Ret) G. R. Stevens, OBE

Early in August 1914 the little prairie hamlet of Provost lay basking in the midsummer heat. Through the drowsy afternoon came the sound of singing. Two University of Alberta students, one a summer teacher and the other an itinerant baseball player, who had made a rendezvous in order to shoot some prairie chickens, saw a man with a packsack across his shoulders staggering down the centre of the street, heading for the railway station. They were told that it was Frenchy, a homesteader from out in the dim hills to the northeast and that he was drunk again. So he was, but this time for a different reason. He had given his horses and cow to a neighbor and had left his grain standing; the song that he sang was *La Brabanconne*, the national song of Belgium; he had been called up and was on his way to rejoin his regiment. Before another spring he was dead among the unpulled sugar beets in a muddy field in Flanders.

All that night the two students sat in the station master's office; the telegrapher, (for security was yet to be thought of) read them the news that blazed over the wires. Germany had invaded France and Belgium; Britain had declared war; the Royal Navy, which had not been demobilized since the Spithead Review, (a score for that brash if brilliant thruster Winston Churchill) had slipped away to battle stations in the mists of the North Sea. The clash, so long described and destined to change the face of the Western world, was imminent.

Next morning the students decided that the prairie chickens must wait. They took the first train to Edmonton and as soon as the Legion of Frontiersmen (who had undertaken to find a company for a new regiment to be raised by a Montreal millionaire) were clear of the town they enlisted in the 19th Alberta Dragoons, whose home station was Strathcona, now Edmonton South. They were issued with broomsticks in lieu of rifles and red monkey jackets with "pot-cleaners" on the shoulders and they set to work on the cavalry manual; for a horse-soldier in those days looked down from a great height on a foot-slogger.

While they trained they returned to the university, where they were better known as athletes than as scholars. That autumn they played on the team that won the provincial football championship. On the evening of victory, Jock Parker, their football captain, said goodbye and left to rejoin his regiment. He too was dead before another season.

The Alberta Dragoons had no lances, no sabres and although around Christmas carbines were issued there was no ammunition for them. By spring most of the university sportsmen were in the forces and fed up with waiting. Then came the electrifying news of the first gas attack and the magnificent stand of the Canadian brigades on the shell-torn ridges beyond Ypres. "They saved the situation" said the War Office, but at bitter cost; a notice went up on the board in Athabaska Hall that the First Universities Company was assembling at Niagara on the Lake to reinforce

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The university authorities advanced the date of Convocation, the military people quickly made the necessary transfers; on a clear spring evening the city of Edmonton gave the first flight to leave for the east a tumultuous farewell.

First Universities Company had gone and Second was filling up when the Edmontonians arrived. The new lot shifted to the McGill campus in Montreal and three weeks later marched down Beaver Hall Hill to the docks. Nine days later their ship came up Plymouth Hoe, with cheering crowds on either side, for Canada was a good word in English mouths. The four brief weeks at Sir John Moore's Plain were chiefly memorable for the first recorded utterances of the immortal John Collins.

"Get rid of that man — He offends my sight — Make him an officer — I won't have him swanking around in my squad with a lance stripe Don't any of you bloated sons of Montreal millionaires — or bank clerks from Saskatoon — tell me that you've lost any article that His Majesty — with lamentable lack of foresight — has entrusted to you. Go and steal someone else's before the next kit inspection."

Then another night march to the docks, a crossing to Le Havre and a pleasant cruise up the Seine, with the chateaux of Normandy on the high ground along the river. Then into the Eight-Horses-Forty-Men boxcars and so at a snail's pace to Flanders. On the banks of the Lys—almost exactly at the spot where the "Three Musketeers" cut off Lady de Winters head—these young and proud but very imperfect soldiers were taken into the body of the Regiment.

"Taken in" is an exact description in more ways than one. The "originals"—old soldiers almost to a man—looked on the college boys as lambs and proceeded to fleece them. They named the newcomers "posey-wallahs" which was Hindustani for "jam-eaters"; jam was a new item in British Army rations and the old sweats regarded it as only fit to be traded to the Frenchies for something that mattered, such as wine or cognac. To eat the stuff — as the newcomers did — was too serious to be passed over. Soon the stories were going the rounds; a characteristic canard was that the Patricia's had more trouble than anyone else in keeping their trenches clear of rats. Every time they baited a rat trap with jam they found a McGill student in it. Yet in spite of this sort of thing there was a good deal of rough kindness among the old sweats and in September, when the Regiment swung away on a long trek southward to the Somme, many a night march ended with a newcomer carrying two rifles or two packs. Although wild horses would not have dragged it from them the veterans and the recruits were pleased with each other. Then one morning there was an unwonted stir at Battalion Headquarters in the main street of the village and the word quickly was passed around that the man everyone had heard so much about, Major Hamilton Gault, had returned to duty after his second wound of the war.

He was tall, straight and strong, with an unmistakeable air of command. Yet he was without aloofness—when you snapped that salute so that your shoulder socket clicked he stopped to pass the time of day,

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just as if salutes were something special. He owned the university boys from the moment that they first saw him and his proprietary rights were such that when Imperial officers came around offering commissions to all and sundry in Kitchener's new armies, most of those who received such offers said that they would rather stay where they were.

There were other outstanding officers in the Regiment—Buller, tall, intense and dedicated, Pelly, every inch a soldier, "Charley" Stewart, who roistered the nights away, Agar Adamson, the "Ackety-Ack" of a hundred eccentricities—all of whom were destined in course of time to come to command. There was Talbot Papineau, already a public figure and in the eyes of many, a potential prime minister of Canada, Hugh Niven with nerves of steel and Van Den Berg the soldier of fortune. Among the newly-arrived were such fine Canadians as Percy Molson, George MacDonald, George Currie and Phillip Mackenzie. In the ranks and awaiting promotion were many destined to leave their mark on the Regiment—A. G. Pearson, who rose from corporal to colonel, Hugh Mackenzie, the fiery highlander who died on the slopes of Gravenstafel Ridge in winning the Victoria Cross, Mike Ten Broeke, Jimmy Carvosso, Jimmy Edgar and many others. Yet even amid such quality Hamilton Gault stood out as a model of the happy warrior and the recruits saw him as an ideal in the flesh—the man that each of them would wish to be.

That autumn, after a blooding on the Somme, the Regiment said good-bye to its stout-hearted British comrades and moved north to join the Canadians in Flanders. There they took over terrain familiar from their first months in the line—Hooze, China Wall and Sanctuary Wood. Throughout the winter the bickering with the enemy grew in intensity and Hamilton Gault, ever roaming the front line, became an intimate symbol of leadership. A typical instance was one night in the late winter when "D" Company held a line of shell holes linking up with the Guards Division on the left. A box barrage came down, isolating the company; enemy bombers, working forward over the rubble heaps, sought to close; the air was filled with cylindrical sticks and the driving bands of the high explosive shells. Then through the crash and roar came a cheerful shout and Gault was there, bidding all remember that they were masters of the field and that they could not be overthrown. When the enemy had packed up and made off he remained to drink a cup of tea with some very proud young soldiers; he toasted them and so, neither for the first nor the last time, made them his own.

But that was probably the last time that he ever came bursting into a battle for within a few weeks they carried him out with his third wound and a leg shattered beyond repair. But his spirit was unspent; one of the university company men (boys no longer) went to see him in hospital and found him deep in plans for a saddle which would hold his stump secure, so that he might be enhorsed once more. In the autumn when on the bloody approaches to Courcellette the Patricia's, with Charley Stewart roaring in the van, made and held their ground, Gault's messages to the Regiment rang like a hunting horn, refuting his contention that he was now no more than "a gentleman in England still abed."

Next spring he was back doing something on Third Canadian Division Staff; when questioned by a junior officer he maintained with mock humility that he was running a School for Army Cooks, which may or may not have been the case. That summer the Regiment again on certain occasions had him in command. On an August night in front of Vimy a shoot came down. He immediately headed for the front line; far down the communications trench his voice could be heard, bidding all to be of good cheer. For the rest of the war he was never very far away and on many mess nights he rose in his place—an idolized and dauntless figure.

After Mons he took command once more. The old sweats and the university boys alike had had their day and only their remnants remained; out of the University of Alberta's hockey team five had died with the Regiment, including the great player who had seen Frenchy stagger down the street in Provost. Yet Gault's enriching spirit had infused those who followed them and the Regiment had taken on the qualities that endows it to this day. While it lay in Flanders, where it crossed to England for the joyous ceremony of its sponsor's marriage, when it took ship for home, when it kept step for the last time as it crossed Parliament Hill to the point of disbandment, those in high places had decided that something had been created that was too precious to be destroyed, that Canada owed it to herself and to her Commonwealth associates to preserve the spirit and tradition of this great company. As a result the Regiment only ceased to exist for eleven days; when re-born in the permanent forces its founder once more was in command, nursing the infant unit through its teething stage.

When that was done he felt his task to be ended. But symbols live on after men depart and his influence was never greater than when he was gone; it grew almost impossible to embark on any Regimental enterprise without first satisfying the inevitable question "What would Hammy think about it"? He thus retained a voice which he exercised with discretion and generosity. He retired to England where he found a lovely wife—a daring horsewoman, a skilled aviatrix—and made his home in the rolling Somerset countryside, where the Quantock hills filled the western horizon. An unsought seat in the House of Commons came to him and the years between the wars were full and good years. His constituents were as much his charge as his men in the field had once been; he and his wife flitted casually about the world in their two-seater aircraft; in the House of Commons he was an unmistakeable figure, seldom on his feet but active behind the scenes. Yet his greatest joy still remained his old soldiers and he retained his right to give them a ticking-off if they came to Britain and did not report their whereabouts to him. He took them to lunches in the House or brought them down for dinners at Hatch Court and on such occasions the old names were recalled lovingly and the myths began to grow about the memorable times and the figures of the past. The wide humanity, indeed the compassion, that is characteristic of so many great soldiers was implicit in Gault's outlook; it earned him friends everywhere and sometimes in unexpected places. For instance, when one of his subalterns was asked whom he would like to meet at tea

on the Terrace some imp of the perverse impelled the visitor to select Jimmy Maxton, the Glasgow radical, who was reputed to have the sharpest tongue in the House. Yet if he expected fireworks he was sadly mistaken; Tory squire and Socialist firebrand were on the best of terms and took delight in chaffing each other.

Perhaps his only unhappiness in those days was when his thoughts turned to the Regiment. The story now has been told in detail—how between the wars the Patricias, like all permanent force units, were starved into a skeleton force in which make-do was the order of the day and in which only the devotion of officers and senior ranks kept the spirit unbroken. Throughout the Hungry Thirties Gault remained the fountain-head of Regimental inspiration; in a battle as grim as any in the field he never ceased to proclaim that if yesterday was bad and today worse tomorrow assuredly must be better.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was the first volunteer to report to the Regiment. He passed to a staff appointment but as in the First World War he was never far away and his pride in the Patricias was unquenchable. "I hate to admit it" he wrote to a First World War comrade "but the new lot is just as good as the old and I know, when they take the field, that I shall be known as an insufferable boaster". A former officer, on appointment to the Indian Army, asked Gault to obtain permission for him to wear the Patricia badges. It was forthcoming but he warned the recipient "Now, my lad, you have something to live up to". His letters in their bold flowing script displayed the same indomitable spirit that had sent him plunging into the forefront of the battle a quarter-century before.

When the bugles blew truce at Achterveld his congratulations were couched in the familiar vein. "The Old Guard Salutes the New Guard . . . God Bless You All". In the fullness of days he returned to his summer home in Canada; it was perhaps less the land of his birth than his old soldiers which drew him there. As for them the cottage beside the mountaintop lake at St. Hilaire became little less than a shrine; they came to re-tell their old tales and for the afternoon to be Patricia's once more. On two occasions the old hands gathered in their hundreds to greet him. In September 1953 he held court at Calgary for those who were bound to him in a fealty that would not pass. In May 1955 three thousand old sweats and their relatives crammed Massey Hall to the roof in a tribute to him; that night he took away a parchment bearing the signatures of more than seven hundred who had been proud to serve under him.

This sort of thing was out of date. Nowadays Gaffer is as good as Squire, if not better. But as long as the human story unfolds there will be men who stand out from the commonalty, men under whom it is a precious privilege to serve, men whose courage, integrity and gaiety resounds like a trumpet blown amid the hills, awakening echoes in the hearts of all who hear. Such a man was Hamilton Gault.

*"Those who must journey
Henceforth and alone
Have need of stout convoy
New Great-Heart is gone."*

Colonel
of
The
Regiment



Brigadier Ware joined the Regiment on graduation from Royal Military College in 1935, and served with "A" Company in Winnipeg. When war broke out in 1939, he was serving on attachment to the British Army. He rejoined the Regiment in England early in 1940, and took over command of "D" Company in the rank of major. He was appointed Second-in-Command in 1941. He commanded the battalion in Italy during all operations up to the end of the battle of the Liri Valley in June 1944. On leaving the Regiment, he was promoted to colonel, and was given command of a training formation. In January 1946, he resumed command of the Regiment at Camp MacDonald, Manitoba, and brought them to Calgary later that year. In September 1947, he proceeded to Staff College and thereafter received a senior staff appointment.

In November 1950, Colonel Ware was appointed Commander Calgary Garrison which appointment he held until July 1952 when he was appointed Commandant of the Services College at Royal Roads located just outside Victoria. During 1954, he was promoted to Brigadier and proceeded to Japan to take command of the Canadian Military Mission. In 1955, he became Director General of Military Training.

On the 31st of August 1958, he took command of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group located at Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. An official announcement from Ottawa was made on the 2nd of October, 1959, appointing him Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier Ware is presently attending the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom.

MISS JENNIE MacGREGOR MORRIS

Miss Jennie MacGregor Morris, The London Mother of the Patricia's, died in Gorleston, Norfolk on the 5th of March. Jennie was born on the 26th of September 1879 at Leytonshire, Essex to Scottish parents.



Sometime in 1916, this Scotswoman, a direct descendant of Rob Roy MacGregor, and her mother, who owned a private hotel 'at 34 Beford Place in London, had as their guests three or four members of the PPCLI. These boys on their return to France from leave told their friends of the warm hearted hospitality and friendship they had received at '34'. These friends came to Bedford Place in their turn, and when back with the battalion told of the welcome they had had at what they soon came to call their London home. The thing went on and on until by the end of the war the number of soldiers who had enjoyed the hospitality of this unique establishment ran into several thousands.

Men from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were there, as well as Canadians from many units but the bulk of the visitors were Patricia's.

On the 21st of August 1938 Jennie arrived in Montreal on a trip sponsored by her 'boys'. She travelled across Canada to Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper, Vancouver, Victoria, Banff, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Ottawa and sailed from Montreal on the 7th of October. Everywhere she went she met joyous crowds of Patricia's, all brimming over with happiness to once more see their 'sister'.

During her visit to Canada Jennie was guest of honor at a banquet given by the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King. She was also made a life member of the Canadian Legion and granted the freedom of Ottawa. While in Calgary the Sarcee tribe made her an Indian princess, Princess Shining Star, the first white woman ever to be conferred with this honour.

When war broke out again in 1939 Jennie was living in a suburb of London. It wasn't a hotel but it was open to all Patricia's. The house was open day and night and Jennie was always available to assist her boys in any way she could. She mended clothes, or was a 'mother confessor' or arranged small parties. Patricia's were welcome for a cup of tea, a week-end leave or longer. The boys brought their ration cards and 'goodies' from home to assist Jennie. Jennie always kept in touch with her boys even though they in turn didn't keep in touch with her. Each Easter and Xmas she sent one and all a card.

In 1957 Jennie was the honored guest of 1st Battalion, then serving in Germany. She attended the 17th of March celebrations, visited the various messes and chatted with soldiers and wives.

For the past several years Jennie had been ill from an injury sustained just after her trip to Canada in 1938. She was always cheerful and trying still to look after 'her boys'.

Funeral services for Miss Jennie MacGregor Morris were held at 1145 hours the 9th of March in Gorleston, Norfolk.

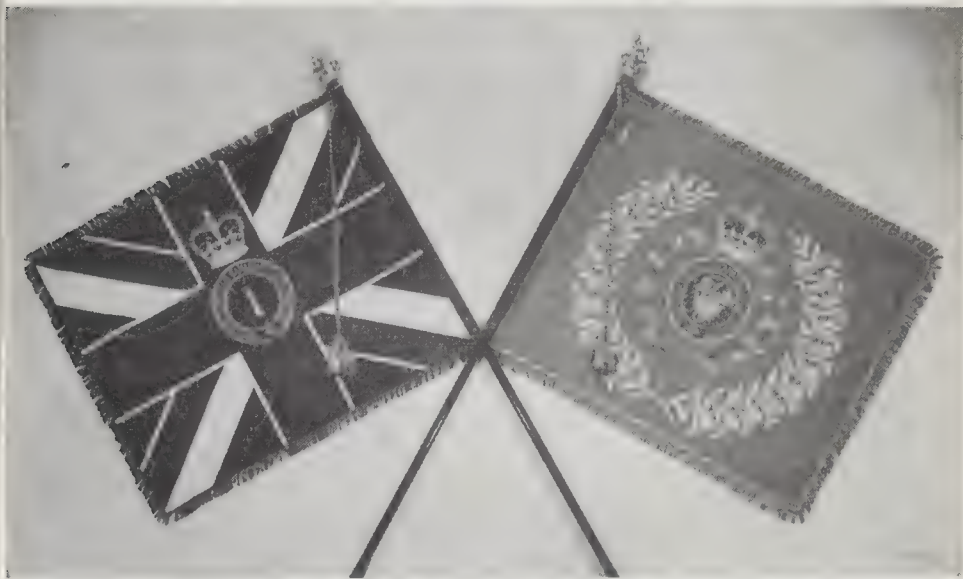
Major E Sharpe, CD, represented serving members of the Regiment while Arthur Milne, the President of the London Branch of the Association represented the Association. Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, was in attendance as Colonel of the Regiment.

Presentation of New Colours

By Lt RM MacIntosh

"It has been learned that Her Majesty the Queen has approved the Presentation of her Colours to the 1st Battalion PPCLI Thursday 17 July 1959". Thus read the signal received by the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment on 18 April 1959. This momentous message touched off a series of preparations which led to Her Majesty's Presentation of Colours to the Battalion three months later.

During these three months, the training programme of the Battalion was changed considerably. Before the announcement, the aim of the programme had been to ready the Battalion for the annual concentration at Wainwright. The programme was now modified so the Battalion could prepare for the initial honour of receiving Colours from the reigning Monarch. Various committees were formed to determine the ceremonial drill to follow, the guests to be invited, and the arrangement of seating and parking. No half measures were taken; each member of the Battalion felt that here was a Ceremony that was deserving of his utmost effort. The citizens of Victoria, which has been a garrison town for over seventy years, anticipated the event and rightly expected a "first class show."



The colours presented by HM Queen Elizabeth II 17 July '59

The Queen's visit provided an excellent opportunity to replace the Colours which had been presented to the Battalion in 1934 by the then Governor General Earl Bessborough. Twenty-five years had elapsed since then and the Battalion had participated in one major war and Korea,

winning many new battle honours. The honour of receiving colours from Her Majesty was to be shared with the King's Own Calgary Regiment, who were to receive a Guidon. This Regiment, which perpetuated the 50th Battalion of the First World War, had on occasion fought alongside the Patricia's in the Italian Campaign of 1944. They sent a Colour Party to Victoria to begin training with the 1st Battalion. Throughout the entire period a high degree of co-operation and respect existed between the officers and warrant officers of the King's Own Calgary Regiment and the Patricias.

Parade square training commenced in earnest during the second week of June. The Battalion was sized and made up into six Guards. In the Presentation Office a start had already been made on the mammoth job of making up the guest list. It was decided that priority for seating would be given to serving and retired Patricia's of all ranks. Letters were dispatched to all branches of the Patricia Association informing them of the Presentation and inviting the members to attend. Over fifteen hundred invitations were sent out. Checking through the replies that were received one quickly came to realize how sincere the "Old Patricia's" are in their loyalty to the Regiment.

During the time the invitations were being processed, the Battalion continued to drill four days a week. The weather was generally sunny and warm and as the drill improved, all ranks became conditioned to the heat. In the third week of practice, the parade was moved to the soccer field at Beacon Hill Park, where the actual Presentation was to take place. Among the difficulties encountered were the uneven ground on which the parade was to be held, and particularly, the great clouds of choking dust that arose every time the Battalion moved on or off the field. By hard work, the grounds committee solved these problems and the training continued unhindered.

The Royal Canadian Air Force Squadrons stationed at Comox prepared for a Fly Past over the parade in conjunction with the Presentation. This manoeuvre required hours of practice and co-ordination by both Services.

By the day of the dress rehearsal, two days before the Presentation, the work of the various committees was nearly complete. Traffic control was arranged; the bleachers and seats were placed around three sides of the field and last minute tickets were sent out. Most important, after four weeks of arduous drill, the Battalion had reached a high degree of precision. The Old and New Colour Parties had put in many extra hours and now it could be seen that their efforts were well worthwhile.

At exactly ten minutes past ten o'clock on the 17th July 1959, the Bugler sounded markers and the parade was fallen in. By this time the seats which surrounded the field on three sides and which had been filling up for over an hour, were packed to capacity. The hillside to the east of the field was crowded with over ten thousand people. Many of the specta-



HM Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by Brig. JW Bishop OBE, CD and Lt Col JC Allan DSO, MBE, CD inspects the line of Guards 17 Jul '59.

tors who had come solely for the purpose of seeing Her Majesty, now found themselves enthralled by the opening ceremony, which involved an abridged form of Trooping of the Colour. This was the last occasion upon which the Old Colours would be trooped. Shortly after the Trooping was completed, Her Majesty arrived and was greeted with a Royal Salute. Accompanied by The Commanding Officer, The Queen inspected the line of Guards in a Land Rover, which the Battalion had outfitted for the occasion. Then the Old Colours were marched off to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. This stirring moment must have recalled to every Patricia on or off parade, memories of his service in the Regiment, during days of war and peace.

In the presence of Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Guards formed a hollow square in the centre of which the drums were piled. The New Colours were then consecrated by the Protestant Chaplain General and presented to the Battalion by Her Majesty. The Queen, in her address to the assembled parade, said:

"The battle honours which are emblazoned on your new Colour commemorate this service and will remind you of the spirit of loyalty and devotion which you have marked your famous Regiments. They will keep before you the memory and example of your gallant dead."

Then the Colour Party joined the line of Guards and a march past in slow and quick time took place. This was followed by the advance in review order and the Royal Salute. With the departure of Her Majesty and the marching off of the Colours, the parade was completed.

A report of the Presentation could well end at this point; however if it did it would have failed to record the feeling that will make it live on



Lt Col JC Allan DSO, MBE, CD reports to HM Queen Elizabeth II

in the memory of those who witnessed it. An observer on the sidelines would have seen many Old Patricia's standing to attention throughout the ceremony, as if mesmerized by what they saw. In the words of a newspaper editorial writer:

The troops were magnificent"

*For this writer the legacy of the Queen's visit
will be the superb performance of the PPCLI.*

Her Majesty's Press Secretary reported that "the Queen was delighted with the Colour Ceremony. She thought it was magnificently done". The Minister of National Defence, Major General GR Pearkes, himself a former Patricia, personally brought the Queen's compliments to the Commanding Officer in the evening following the ceremony.

For all ranks of the First Battalion, the Presentation of Colours by Her Majesty The Queen had truly been an event of a lifetime. The ceremony perpetuated the best traditions of the Regiment and reaffirmed for all Patricia's, their allegiance to our Sovereign.

The following is a list of
OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS ON PARADE

Commanding Officer

LT COL JC ALLAN DSO MBE CD

Field Officers For The Colours

MAJ RF BRUCE MBE CD

MAJ EMK MacGREGOR MC CD

MAJ CR SHARP CD

Colour Parties

Old Colours

LT RD BELL

2 LT JA BRADLEY

WO2 HO LARSON MC CD

New Colours

LT WEJ HUTCHISON

LT EM CANFIELD

WO2 RH APPLETON MM CD

Guidon

LT WAJ SHARMAN CD

WO1 TR CUNNINGHAM CD

WO2 RG LOVO

Adjutant
CAPT RJ FROST

Regimental Sergeant Major
WO1 JG AUSTIN MC CD

Escort For The Colour

MAJ R F BRUCE MBE CD
CAPT DS ROBERTSON
LT RL DALLISON
WO2 FL MACK

No. 3 Guard

MAJOR GA GUNTON CD
CAPT BM MUNRO
LT D G WALLACE
WO2 AC GREEN

No. 5 Guard

MAJ AGW HARBORD-HARBORD CD
CAPT ME CARLETON-SMITH
(The Rifle Brigade)
LT FL BERRY
S/SGT VD COLE MM CD

Director of Music
CAPT A BROWN CD

No. 2 Guard

MAJ RH GRAHAM CD
CAPT GK NICHOLSON
LT JPRE BEAUREGARD
WO2 RG BUXTON DCM CD

No. 4 Guard

MAJ WBS SUTHERLAND CD
CAPT MC DUNCAN
LT JRS RYLEY
WO2 JB MACKIE

No. 6 Guard

MAJ EMK MacGREGOR MC CD
CAPT AL GALE CD
2 LT ACS FERGUSON
WO2 KG TUTTE BEM CD

Drum Major
D/M WE WYMAN

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Laying Up of Old Colours

By Capt. RJ Frost

For the First Battalion, 1959 will be remembered as the year Her Majesty the Queen presented New Colours to the Battalion. A less spectacular but equally moving ceremony took place on 25 November, when the Old Colours were laid up in St. Paul's (Anglican) Church of Esquimalt.

These Colours were presented to the Regiment on 14 April 1934 by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, at a parade in Minto Street Armouries in Winnipeg. Thousands of Patricias served under the Colours in the 25 years they were in Service. Of these, 14 officers and 293 other ranks gave their lives in action against the enemy in World War II or Korea.



25 Nov, '59. Laying up of Old Colours St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt (Garrison Church)
Maj WG Milne CD and Maj AGW Harbord-Harbord CD handing over the Old Colours to the Wardens of the Church.

St. Paul's was chosen for many reasons. The Regiment has an affiliation with the Church dating from 1920 when B Company was stationed at Work Point Barracks. There are three plaques in the Church commemorating the service of Patricias who died while serving in Victoria. In Army circles the Church is still known and fondly referred to as "The Garrison Church".

The Battalion was fortunate to have a sunny day on the 25th as it had been particularly wet the previous few days. When the Guards formed up on the square at Work Point, it was discernible that many on parade had served under the Colours in Sicily, Italy, North-West Europe or Korea. The Guard Commanders were Maj WG Milne and Maj AGW Harbord-Harbord and the Colour Officers Lt WJ Kitson for the Queen's Colour and Lt RM MacIntosh for the Regimental Colour. The only serving Patricia to be on parade both on 14 April 1934 and 25 November 1959 was WO2 FL Mack.

Led by the Corps of Drums, the Colours were escorted through the streets of Esquimalt to St. Paul's. At the Church the Adjutant, Capt RJ Frost, sought entry for the Colours from Reverend JA Roberts, the Rector. Led by the Commanding Officer, Lt Col JC Allan, the procession entered the Church and Lt Colonel Allan preferred a request that the Colours be deposited. After an acceptance by the Rector the Guard Commanders received the Colours from the Colour Officers and handed them to the Church Wardens. The Rector then laid the Colours on the Altar and Divine Service followed.

While seating in the Church was limited, some 90 Patricias and an equal number of dependents and guests formed the congregation. Among the distinguished guests were His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Frank Ross and former Commanding Officers Brig WG Colquhoun and Lt Col JN Edgar. Lt Col VR Schjelderup, Commanding Officer of 2nd Battalion came from Edmonton for the Ceremony. Maj PD Crofton and twelve former Patricia's attended from the Association including S/Sgt G McIlvenny who was on parade in 1934.

After the Divine Service, informal receptions were held in the Officers and Sergeants Messes.

In the words of the Commanding Officer during the ceremony the Colours were laid up in St. Paul's "to provide a memorial to the men of all ranks who served under these Colours, and to afford an inspiration for patriotic service and sacrifice for all who may worship here for all time to come".

Honours and Awards

The George Medal

SB 801972

S/Sgt Holligan BW, 2 PPCLI

The Canadian Forces Decoration

SP 22175

Gar SM (WO1) AWL Watson

SB 50032

Sgt Boyd SA

SM 800337

Sgt Robinson AW

SV 2660

B/Sgt Price LA

SK 62292

CSM (WO2) Tuttle KG, BEM

SB 153746

Sgt Prentice, RA, MM

ZA 1161

Major HA Snelgrove

ZD 5895

Lt RB Muir

SK 14171

Sgt McRae TS

ZG 3175

Major RF Doran

ZP 1546

Major N Featherstone

SK 14181

Sgt Buchan WA

SH 28529

Sgt Walushka E

SM 5780

L Sgt Rose A

ZM 2480

Major EJ Williams

SP 21293

SM (WO1) G Linsley

SM 107788

Sgt Suais B

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First Battalion Report

TRAINING

National Survival Training

The announcement by the Minister of National Defence during the summer of 1959 that an additional role would be assumed by the Army relative to National Survival necessitated a re-orientation of our training program with more emphasis on Civil Defence subjects.

In order to be prepared as soon as possible to carry out this new role efficiently, a crash program based on the cadre system was devised. This program organized all qualified Civil Defence and First Aid Instructors into instructional teams, which were responsible for the training of all battalion personnel. In addition instructors were obtained from the RCMP, BC Forestry Service and BC Civil Defence Organization to assist us in these subjects that our instructors were unable to teach.

The training was carried out over a one week period from 14-18 Sept 59.

All members of the unit not previously qualified, underwent eight periods of instruction of First Aid, two periods on Forest Fire Control and 19 periods on Light Rescue and allied subjects.

The program was designed as an introductory course on these subjects and to give all ranks a basic knowledge to allow them to carry out their part in the Mobile Support Column Role.

During the past year the battalion has participated in three National Survival Exercises. Work Point Barracks being located in the heart of the primary target area on Vancouver Island dictates a three phase operation for the battalion of evacuation, reorganization and re-entry into the Victoria Target Area.

The first exercise known as Co-operation III was carried out on 24 Apr 59 in conjunction with the National Civil Defence organization. This exercise tested efficiency in operational loading, movement control and the ability to reorganize quickly beyond the target area for rapid re-entry.

The second exercise, which was carried out under direction of HQ BC Area, was known as Exercise Tryonne 2 and was designed to assess operational and movement procedures and to determine the suitability of our organization, stores and equipment. This operation involved the movement of the entire Battalion group, during the hours of darkness, over 168 miles of treacherous logging roads and through some most inhospitable terrain. The move was completed without accident or incident, attesting to the proficiency of our driving and traffic control organization.

One of the problems facing the battalion and one that had been obvious on Tryonne 2 was that of quickly assembling all personnel during an alert. In the ensuing months, battalion and company plans were devised to

effect a rapid assembly of all personnel. A surprise training alert was flashed at 1950 hours on 19 Nov 59 to test these assembly plans. The battalion was able to assemble some 70% of all personnel and the actual evacuation commenced at 2230 hours.

Each exercise has contributed to our SOP and increased the efficiency of the battalion to concentrate and move quickly. A number of problems are still to be overcome but all ranks have benefitted from lessons learned on each exercise to such an extent that the battalion can now carry out its role in National Survival with efficiency and dispatch.

Exercise Lane Duck

During the spring period, three company groups each with a troop of 3 Field Squadron, conducted assault crossing over the Fraser River near Chilliwack, British Columbia.

The aim of this training, later called Exercise Lane Duck, was to train our companies in the use of standard equipment for crossing over a major water obstacle.

The training consisted of learning again how to use assault boats, storm boats, infantry bridging and, of course, all the assault water crossing tactics and drills. The week long training culminated in a night exercise, which saw each company group actually crossing the Fraser River, with a troop of engineers constructing a raft to transport our vehicles.

During late July the entire Battalion practiced the river crossing again, near Courtenay, Vancouver Island.

Exercise Charpat One

This fall an exercise was organized with the Royal Canadian Navy. It was decided that each of the rifle companies would send a recon party consisting of one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and five privates. Each of the recon parties was to be carried on one of the ships of the Second Frigate Escort Squadron. A Coy was boarded on HMCS Sussexvale, B Coy on HMCS Antigonish, C Coy on HMCS Jonquiere and D Coy on HMCS New Glasgow. In command of the Patricia's was Capt RM Middleton.

Exercise Charpat One was divided into two phases. The first phase was purely naval, lasting from 5 Oct to 10 Oct 59. During this phase the Second Escort Squadron was exercised as a squadron off the West Coast of Vancouver Island. In the second phase, from 11 Oct to 16 Oct 59, the squadron was divided and each ship went on patrol to the Queen Charlotte Islands. While patrolling these practically uninhabited islands, the recon patrols were landed to patrol given sections of the beaches.

The country through which we passed is of great beauty, but it is unbelievably rugged. On its first patrol D Coy's recon patrol was landed on a small beach, but it required two full hours of backbreaking work to move 500 feet from that spot. However, there are many stretches of sandy

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beach. Although we found nothing of a suspicious nature, we were all amazed at what could be found washed up by the sea. A prize find were glass Japanese fishing floats. Another fascinating aspect of the patrols was the great abundance of wild life. All the patrols encountered deer, bear, eagles and streams choked with spawning salmon, while D Coy even tangled with a live octopus.

Miscellaneous Training Oct - Dec 59

From the first of October, there wasn't much left of any company in this Battalion after the daily 0800 parade and inspection. By 0830 all but a very few of the men had reported on a series of internal courses or were in fighting order for a day on the ranges.

For each of the internal courses and the rifle range work, a cadre of the best qualified officers and NCOs was named. One hundred and twenty-one recently joined men undertook qualification for leading infantryman on a nine week course. Thirty older soldiers were enrolled in an Inf Signaller Gp 1 Course; 30 more on Inf Driver Gp 1 training; and a total of 96, 24 to each of Inf Mortarman, Pioneer Machine Gunner and Anti Tank Gunner courses. These, plus officer study groups and NCO refresher courses have made this Battalion a miniature RCS of I. And, too, while all of the above was in full swing, advantage was taken of course vacancies offered at Corps Schools.

Thirty-four WOs, NCOs and men attended courses at the RCS of I, including an important 15 on the Small Arms Courses. NBCW vacancies were also filled and, with the graduates of these courses as instructors, a radiation monitoring course was held for 30 candidates for the first two weeks of December.

Thus every member of the Battalion has been fully employed instructing or attending a course. But there was another most important job to be done, one in which every officer, WO, NCO and man had to play his part. We wanted to win the A Hamilton Gault Trophy, and with all personnel split off from companies for training, there had to be some co-ordinating agency to conduct the rifle qualification course. Lt Col Allan, therefore, appointed a musketry cadre to handle range classification work, with a first objective of qualifying the Battalion to an average of "First Class" in the rifle. This level of qualification was a tall order, since, under the "Condition of the Award", it involved EVERY man who wore PPCLI flashes. Perseverance and careful coaching in each day's preliminary practices paid off, and only a very few men were finally accepted as failures.

Overall, it was a challenging and hectic training period. The Battalion enters 1960 proud of our achievements in 1959 and only too aware that a further sustained effort is essential for 1960.

Change of Command of First Battalion

On Thursday, the 15th of January, 1959 at Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt BC, Lieutenant Colonel T de Faye, MBE, CD, bade farewell to

all ranks of First Battalion and formally handed over command of the Battalion to Lieutenant Colonel JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD.

Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, Commander 1 CIBG, was the Reviewing Officer for the occasion and following the customary general salute, he inspected the Battalion accompanied by the outgoing and incoming Commanding Officers and Brigadier JW Bishop, OBE, CD, Commander BC Area. Brigadier Bishop represented the General Officer Commanding, Western Command.



15 Jan 59. Change of Command Parade from Lt Col T de Faye MBE, CD, to Lt Col JC Allan DSO, MBE, CD. Brig CB Ware DSO, CD accompanied by Brig JW Bishop OBE, CD inspecting the Battalion.

An interesting sidelight occurred after the parade when the RSM, WO 1 JG Austin, MC, CD, informally presented to Colonel de Faye, the Commanding Officer's pennant which had flown outside Colonel de Faye's office in Currie Barracks, Calgary; Fort Macleod, Germany and Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt.

So ended a three and a half year tenure of command for Colonel de Faye and another change of Commanding Officers was recorded in the history of First Battalion.

Colonel-in-Chief's Birthday

The traditional 17th of March ceremonies were well observed. They commenced with a formal parade of all ranks with the salute being taken by Brigadier WG Coloquhoun, CBE, MC, the well known former Commanding Officer.

Lacking ice, careful plans had been laid for the first Mud Bowl broom-i-loo contests. What the weatherman did not supply was made up with an overnight soaking by a fire hose. In our enthusiasm it almost permitted water polo!

After a rousing final, C Coy were deemed sub unit winners. The traditional Officers versus Sergeants' Mess game commenced at 1100 hours, complete with pyrotechnics, explosives and the fire hose. As always, it was hard fought, biased and full of spectator participation. Following unsuccessful attempts to drown the CO, ruin the RSM and kill the referee the officers were declared victors by a score 1-0.

With a festive luncheon, gatherings at all messes, it was a full scale regimental day. Messages and greetings were received from Lady Patricia, Brigadier Ware, Miss Jenny Morris, Lieutenant Colonel Schjelderup and all ranks at The Hamilton Gault Barracks and Majors Kerfoot and MacQuarrie, then resident in Israel.



GOC's Inspection 25 May, 59. Maj Gen C Vokes CB, CBE, DSO, CD accompanied by the CO Lt Col JC Allan DSO, MBE, CD inspects the Battalion.

Major General C Vokes, CB, CBE, DSO, CD — 25 May

The annual GOC inspection was held at Work Point Barracks on the 25th of May and was highlighted by a ceremonial parade and march past in which the retiring GOC inspected all ranks of the Battalion. The Regimental Colours were on parade.

During the afternoon of the 25th of May, the GOC's party inspected installations at Work Point Barracks.

Concluding the inspection, a mess dinner was held in the Officers' Mess. Following the toast, the Commanding Officer then presented to the General a silver tray and decanter to complement a matching set of decanters previously presented by 2 PPCLI and PPCLI Depot. The General's health was drunk by all officers with the heartfelt wish for continued good health upon retirement.

Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD — 13 October 1959

Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, inspected the battalion on the 13th of October. This visit was memorable in many respects as it coincided with the Brigadier's last inspection as Commander I CIBG and his first inspection of the Battalion as Colonel of the Regiment.

Brigadier Ware's itinerary for the 13th-14th of October was designed to permit him adequate time to review training in the garrison as well as his final inspection of the battalion on the parade square.

A notable mess dinner was held in the Brigadier's honour which permitted all officers of the garrison personally to extend their best wishes to the retiring Commander and to wish him continued success at the Imperial Defence College.

Major General G Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD — 25 July and 3 November 1959

The first visit of Major General G Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD, the newly appointed GOC Western Command occurred on the 25th of July. The GOC visited both Work Point and the battalion bivouac area at Courtenay. A second visit took place on the 3rd-4th of November when the GOC was accompanied by Brigadier GA Turcot, CD, the new Commander of 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

General Walsh and Brigadier Turcot were received by the Commanding Officer, Officers and wives in the Officers' Mess during the evening of the 3rd of November at an informal reception.

Although no formal inspection occurred during the visit, the GOC discussed future training policy with the Commanding Officer and briefly observed the current battalion training under progress at Work Point Barracks before his departure on the 4th of November.

Guards of Honour

In a year in which 1 PPCLI was presented with New Colours by the reigning Sovereign, Guards of Honour provided by the Battalion during the

year seem of less significance than normally. However, one ceremony in connection with the visit of Her Majesty to Victoria, while not a Guard of Honour in the proper sense, deserves mention. The Battalion was privileged to take part in a Tri-Service Escort Parade for Queen Elizabeth when she arrived in Victoria on the 16th of July. After escorting Her Majesty to a ceremony at the Legislative Buildings, the Parade marched past The Queen. This was the first time the colours presented in 1934 by the Earl of Bessborough were marched past the Queen and the last time they were paraded through the streets of Victoria before being layed up. Three guards trained for the Presentation of Colours, led by the Corps of Drums and the RCE Band, took part. The 1 PPCLI detachment was commanded by Major RH Graham, CD, and the Colours were carried by Lieutenant RD Bell and Second Lieutenant TA Bradley.

The privilege of providing two other Guards of Honour fell to the Battalion during the leave month. The first Guard was mounted for His Excellency Arthur Gilson, Belgian Minister of National Defence on his arrival at Patricia Bay Airport on the 6th of August. This was the first occasion that the Colours presented to Her Majesty on the 17th of July were paraded.

The last Guard of Honour in which the Battalion took part, was the Tri-Service Guard mounted at the Pacific National Exhibition for the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, on the 22nd of August. A full Guard sailed to and from Vancouver in HMCS Beacon Hill to march in the annual PNE Parade, and one-third of the Guard joined the RCN and RCAF sections for the Guard of Honour. Lieutenant JRS Ryley was the Officer of the Patricia section and the RCE Band provided the music.

MESS ACTIVITIES

Officers' Mess

1959 was rich in highlights and marked by change. Looking back one cannot help but be impressed by the essential character of the year. A visitor to the Mess, who had been there in January last, would find few familiar faces to greet him and would notice many changes in his physical surroundings as well.

First mention should be made of the many officers who have departed. Lieutenant Colonel T de Faye started the trend, when in mid January, he handed over his command to Lieutenant Colonel JC Allan. Then there began a process of attrition which saw no fewer than 19 officers leave the battalion for other employment. The details are recorded elsewhere and shall not be recounted here.

Leave-taking is always a sad occasion. It is particularly so when the officer departing has completed his last tour with the Colours of the Regiment. So it is with Colonel "Tommy" whose four years with the Battalion were eventful ones in which the spirit and elan which has always characterized the Regiment were perpetuated in the finest tradition.

Others left us for the last time. There was Captain Michael Carleton-Smith, of The Green Jackets, whom we lost to 2nd Battalion and whose

absence is still keenly felt. We also lost Lieutenant Murray Wilson, C Pro C, whose attachment ended in July. Murray's hearty hand shake and lumpy cast will be hard to replace. In September we said good-bye to Captain Don Fraser, the "golfiest" MO in the Army. Don is now practicing sand shots in Egypt.

We also "dined-out" two former Commanding Officers. Major General Chris Vokes, retired with warm memories of an uncommonly cordial dinner feting him on the occasion of his final visit to the battalion. Brigadier CB Ware left for IDC in November, but prior to leaving was honoured at the traditional Mess Dinner. It was a unique occasion for the Battalion officers, since not only were they dining out a former CO, but also the new Colonel-of-the-Regiment, and departing Brigade Commander as well.

Fortunately, the tide which swept away so many old faces, brought back to the Regiment many old friends and new ones.

A diary of social events would take more space than has been allowed and so only the highlights are mentioned below:

17 Mar 59: Officers regain Broom-i-loo trophy after a traditionally muddy battle. Strategy varied little from that employed in years past, but tactics and terrain varied widely. It was our first year in a mud bowl. Seldom have so many laboured so shortly to such little avail in the long history of the event. The usual medications followed in the Sergeants' Mess.

18 Apr 59: Klondike Night! A wild and woolly assemblage relived the gay and giddy days of the past and in addition to filling themselves with beans, bannock and bacon, our guests gave much of their time and treasure in the pursuit of fortune.

30 May 59: Country style dancin'. Lungs and limbs proved to be the only limitation.

17 Jul 59: Presentation of The Colours Reception. This was undoubtedly the highlight of the year and saw the mess host 700 guests! The reception was held on the lawn in a magnificent garden setting overlooking a calm sea. Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Allan received from 1830 to 1930 hours. Among the guests were many Old Patricia's who had come to Victoria to share the occasion of the Presentation with the Battalion. We were also fortunate in having a large group of guests from Calgary who made the journey to see Her Majesty present the Guidon to the Kings Own Calgary Regiment at the joint Colour ceremony.

27 Jul 59: Beach Party. Songs and supper by the sea. As usual the culinary excellence of our staff proved to be a highlight of the evening. Suckling pig, roast chicken, corn and clam chowders were prepared in the manner of our early ancestors. The bar, cunningly placed beyond a ditch, was so well camouflaged that during the latter stages of the evening, many thirsty guests missed it completely and almost met their end in the sour sea.

15 Aug 59: Living in officers Roman Party (short title, Toga Party). An unquestionable success in every sense. Rome was ne'er like this, or if it was so one can easily surmise when she fell before the barbarian onslaught. The wine was blood red and W-I-C-K-E-D. Canfield and Kitson have signed affidavits to this effect.

23 Oct 59: Reception honouring distinguished local guests. The officers were at home to distinguished citizens of the surrounding area.

31 Dec 59: The traditional New Year's Ball. No snow but a nasty germ affected some ladies prior to their arrival. Notwithstanding it was an excellent party and ended 1959 on a very high note.

The diarist again apologizes for the brevity of the calendar. Suffice it to say that socially, 1959 was one of the most active on record and only an indication of the variety of the events which comprised the calendar has been shown above.

Sergeants' Mess

The Sergeants' Mess has settled down to Garrison life in Work Point Barracks. This is evident by the number of social functions throughout the year.

The Regimental Birthday Dance was held in the Mess, with the mess members giving their full support for decorating and planning. The theme of the Party was displayed by the decorations, and in the Regimental coloured sashes worn by the ladies.

The Annual Broom-i-loo game was played with the Officers at one of the local fields. The officers won, but not before Lieutenant Colonel Allan was swamped in front of the Sergeants' Goal. The officers retaliated . . . by grabbing RSM Austin, who was dressed in serge, and giving him a mud bath. All minor infractions were soon forgotten when one and all adjourned to the Sergeants' Mess.

The 8th of May saw the Mess again honouring Frezenberg Day and a social evening was held with Sgt Linklater being the only member who appeared in formal attire. He quickly made a hasty retreat home to change to civvies.

In the month of May, Major General Vokes, paid a farewell visit to the mess where the members were gathered together to wish him the best on his retirement.

Oriental Night was held on the 19th of June. All the furniture was removed, and in its place rugs and cushions were laid down. The members enjoyed looking at and endeavoring to read Japanese catalogues, which were scattered throughout the mess.

The 17th of July was a full day for the Patricia's. The Presentation of the Colours being the "Order of the Day". A reception was held on the Sports Field for guests of the Battalion, and many members met old comrades they had not seen in years. The evening Ball was held in the Gym-

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nasium where once again the cordiality of the mess was thrown open for everyone to enjoy.

The leave month of August saw the Annual Sergeants' Mess Picnic, which was very successful. The mess provided, boats, ponies, merry-go-rounds, bingo, midway games and races for the children. The messing staff prepared a barbecue which included a 150 lb. pig, a quarter of beef, and several salmon. All the fore-mentioned cooked in a barbecue pit for most of the day. A baby sitting department was set up complete with the necessary accoutrements. Bus service was provided for families that did not have transportation.

The Annual Sergeants' Mess Fishing Derby held on the 26th of September was a great success. Although the weather played tricks in the afternoon, some good catches were made in the morning hours.

The notable social event for the month of October was the annual Hallowe'en Dance at which many fine and original costumes were seen.

During October the sporting highlight shifted from fishing to hunting. This year more members than ever took the field despite the fact that on the Island there is more walking, climbing, crawling, slipping, falling, getting soaking wet, in short good training, than there is actual shooting.

December saw a busy month for the members, the activities starting off with our Annual Turkey Draw. There were members who had as many as 32 tickets which shows the support that the members gave to make the draw a success. A total of 176 prizes with 5 door prizes, including a live 30 pound turkey won by Mrs. Popowich, were distributed.

The mixed Bowling League published the results of the First Quarter scores, with the following bowlers topping the ladder. Sergeant Zwolak 202, RQMS Smith 197, WO 2 Tutte 191, WO 2 Green 187, Mrs. Tutte 181.

The 29th of December saw the Sergeants' Mess paying a visit to the Officers' Mess. Many of the members were surprised and pleased to meet Captain Carleton-Smith of the "Rifles" paying a visit from Edmonton.

The New Year's Eve Ball was the gala event of the year for the Mess. The Messing Staff did an excellent job of providing the dinner. They also set aside a table which consisted of Fried Sparrows, Fried Silkworms, Chocolate Coated Baby Bees, Octopus Meat, Snake Meat, and many other delicacies that warm the stomachs of the rich.

Corporals' Mess

April was a quiet month in the Corporals' Mess with little exciting happening other than a small spread of fried chicken and much conversation one Saturday afternoon. The sportsmen in our midst took advantage of the sunshine and participated in either a round of golf or a spot of fishing.

May brought a gala dance at the Club Sirocco on the 9th in honour of Frezenberg Day. The dance was a great success and was talked about for weeks after.

Ladies night was held on the 20th of June. The Ladies turned out in full force, each bringing her favorite spouse, and in the case of our single members, their girl friends were there to receive them when they arrived. It was a wonderful turnout and our only regret was the lack of space.

July arrived too soon, there were still a million things to be done in preparation for the Presentation of Colours. There was still much training to be done as everyone wanted to be extra sharp for this, possibly the most important parade of the average soldier's life. The Garden Party was well attended and well organized, everyone ate their fill, quenched their thirst and relaxed in general. It was a gay and wonderful crowd we had on that night of the 17th of July at the Club Sirocco and the mood was that of a great celebration, since we were celebrating the Presentation of the Colours.

At the end of July, the Mess had a stag party at the Sirocco Club on the evening of 1 August which was a staggering success. Captain Carleton-Smith, our Supervising Officer, was presented with a going away gift of a gold plated, glass bottomed mug which was suitably inscribed to remind the receiver that his efforts on behalf of the Mess were indeed greatly appreciated.

September saw the members of the Mess returning from lives of fishing and golfing. The Corporals' Mess became a Corporals' Mess again and gradually things got back to normal.

October was a quiet month as far as social activities were concerned. This was probably due to the intensity of training which kept most of our members rather busy.

At the end of November a social evening was held at the Gymnasium for Corporal MacKenzie JD and his bride of only a few hours, who were the honoured guests.

December brought the normal Christmas festivities, the Children's Christmas party in which some of our members participated, the Christmas dinner in the Men's Mess which was as tasty as a home cooked meal and then the preparations for the New Year's Eve Ball which was shared with the Privates. The Ball was a wonderful sight to behold and certainly the perfect way of ending a good year.

In keeping with all annual reports we should review the accounts and see what the ledger says about profit and loss. First let's review our losses. The ledger says we lost 18 of our members on posting or to "civvie street". It reads as follows: Cpl Bradley (RCME) to 20 Coy RCME on 30 Apr, L cpl Batinuk to 1 CIBG on 22 September, L cpl Blatz for release 15 September, Cpl Dye for release 22 May, Cpl Fullerton for release 22 May, L cpl Hickey to RCS of Arty on 17 April, Cpl Hoffman to HQ Central Command on 23 Sep, Cpl Heywodd (RCME) to Egypt on 22 Oct, L cpl

Kowalski to RCS of Sigs 27 Jul, Cpl Landry to R22R Depot on 5 July, Lcpl Mark to RCS of I on 19 April, Cpl Mitchell to HQ NWHS on 27 April, Cpl Muzerall (RCAMC) to Camp Shilo Military Hospital on 2 November, Cpl McNabb for release on 24 November, Cpl Parr-Pearson to HQ BC Area on 4 June, Cpl Roemer to C Int C on 18 December, L cpl Rule (C Pro C) for release on 24 November, L cpl Wreggitt for release on 30 June and L cpl Yerburgh to RCS of Sigs on 27 July.

Good luck to you all wherever you are.

The following came to us on postings: Cpl Brown (RCASC), Cpl Hassel (RCASC), Cpl MacDonald (C PRO C), Cpl Schornagel (RCAMC), Cpl Williams (RCASC), Cpl Wardell (PPCLI), L cpl Bettle (RCEME), L cpl Ford (C PRO C)—Welcome fellows.

The following received their "first hook" this year: L cpls Aardema, Adamek, Charpentier, Cumming, Davis, Dirks, Fahl, Gibson, Halldorson, Harvey, Hiebert, Holden, Holznecht, Larson, Loney McEachern, Manton, Moe, Morgan, Norris, Overton, Redmond, Reeder, Reiben Reid, Rioux, Ritchie AM, Ritchie MC, Schleger, Sisterson, Specht, Sthamann, Tenta, Toomer, Veters, and Walford. Congratulations men.

1959 has been a good year and Work Point Barracks has been a good place to spend it, especially as a Corporal and a member of the Corporals' Mess 1 PPCLI.

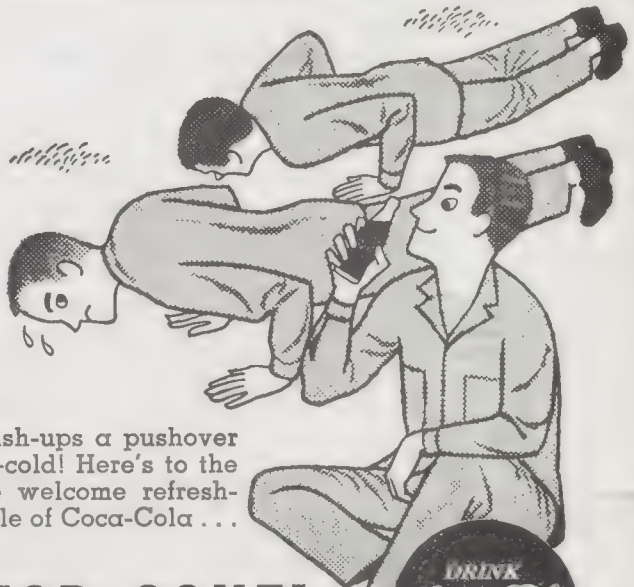
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Second Battalion Report

For the past year the Unit has been involved in a varied programme, highlighted by the Royal Visit, Exercise TROJAN HORSE during the summer and the introduction of National Survival Operations into the training programme.

Training—Home Station

In January winter training culminated with Exercise SNOWBIRD in the Long Lake Provincial Park; many points were noted for future winter training and the Unit got a brief but thorough exposure to winter operations. Also in January parachute serials at CJATC commenced in limited numbers, and the first serial to qualify after a lapse of one year arrived back in February.

The latter part of March and most of April were devoted to refresher training up to section level and to a comprehensive physical fitness programme. On the 8th of March "A" Company commanded by Major CD McLean, carried out a company group airborne exercise using five aircraft—the largest parachute drop for several months.

For a week in April at Wainwright, companies did rangework and also conditioned themselves for the Battalion Efficiency Tests, designed to assess units on Tests of Elementary Training and Physical Training Standards. At the conclusion of the tests in late April, "A" Company had won the Tests of Elementary Training while "B" Company had been declared the winners of the Physical Training Tests.

In May and June the Unit carried out company training and skeleton signals exercises to shake the mothballs out of organization and equipment preparatory to the summer concentration. In mid June the Unit trained officers and NCOs from five militia units under the direction of Major WE Hall. Since the emphasis this year was on National Survival, the Unit, as well as the militia, benefitted from this new role.

On return from leave in early September the Battalion was immediately launched into a vigorous programme of National Survival Training. This programme culminated in Exercise GROUND ZERO I conducted in the Edmonton-Camp Wainwright area. The Exercise was designed to practice the Unit in the role of a mobile support column in survival operations.

The autumn training programme emphasized the need to meet Unit requirements in specialty trained personnel. Eight group one courses were conducted as well as Leadership and Survival courses in the Edson Forest Reserve under the direction of Captain KM Robertson. In preparation for the winter exercises two teams from CJATC instructed Unit personnel in Transport Air Support and Airportability during this period.

The parachute company group were kept busy during the autumn by Major AM Potts who took over command of "A" Company in September. Five Company Group tactical airborne exercises were carried out in three

months. The Units affiliated transport squadron, 435(T) stationed at Namao carried out training in formation flying, supply and parachute dropping during November in which the Unit was invited to participate. The activity provided realistic airborne and transported air support training in that Unit personnel were provided for parachute dropping, orientation flights, and observers for drop zone procedures, cargo parking and despatching. The training was extremely beneficial from the standpoint of fostering a better understanding of the roles and problems of both Units. Mutual confidence and understanding between the Squadron and the Unit were indeed cemented during this period.

In addition to the vigorous Physical Training programme for all companies and Unit courses, officers and Senior NCOs were subjected to a new and varied hardening programme through the introduction of the RCAF's Five Basic Exercises plan.

Basic Winter Warfare Training including drills and techniques, safety, preparation of equipment and the relevant Unit staff aspects was seriously started in December. This training will be continued in the New Year in preparation for the Command winter exercise in February, Exercise SNOW CHINTHE.

Training—Summer Concentration

The battalion was joined by "C" Squadron LdSH(RC) and 1 Troop 3 Field Squadron at the end of June near Border Lake Camp Wainwright to herald the Unit's seventh summer concentration.

The training was divided into two phases; Phase 1 sub-unit training controlled by the Commanding Officer and Phase 2 Brigade Group exercises controlled by the Commander 1 CIBG. For the first two weeks companies independently conducted training in all phases of war. Infantry-tank training received priority and considerable time was spent on company-tank troop exercises. Armoured Personnel Carriers simulated by 3-4 Ton vehicles equipped with .30 calibre MGs, under the command of Sgt DeFaye GR, were utilized to provide cross-country mobility. Battalion Headquarters was independently involved in several exercises to practice movement and deployment under the direction of the Battle 2IC, Major LW Basham.

Phase 1 also included a number of company and battalion level exercises. Exercise WET DUCK was a company group exercise to practice assault boat procedures—which required each company to ferry its complement of vehicles and personnel across Mott Lake, and then advance 8000 yards and occupy an objective area. Another exercise, DARK SWORD involved the rapid movement of a company to a hide, movement by APCs to the enemy FDLs, infiltration of the forward zone and the final destruction of an enemy missile.

For Exercise NIGHT LANCE two companies in the Battalion became Fantasians. Sub-units were practiced in night movement, penetration and defence in the forward zone. All companies became accustomed to operating independently and valuable lessons in night operations on the nuclear

battlefield were learned. These lessons subsequently proved beneficial in the final Brigade Exercise.

There were several other highlights before the completion of Phase 1. Regrouping of the battalion was necessary when four officers and 110 other ranks composing the Guard of Honour for Her Majesty the Queen, left for Edmonton. Headquarters Company, commanded by Major JH Meisner, conducted Exercise HOT DUST to demonstrate the organization and employment of a wet and dry decontamination centre. Exercise SABRE SLASH was a brigade controlled exercise to test the employment of the armoured regimented group. "A" Company, commanded by Major CD McLean, joined the friendly forces the LdSH(RC). The remainder of the Battalion became the Second Battalion 117 Fantasian Mechanized Regiment.

After four days in Edmonton participating in the Queen's visit the Unit returned to Wainwright to become the Fantasian Forces supported by "C" Squadron LdSH(RC) for Exercise TROJAN HORSE. The exercise was conducted into three phases each of two days duration. In Phase 1 the Fantasians were ordered to patrol extensively and then to effect a deep penetration by night on foot. Ambitious patrolling, coordinated by Captain W Dechant, was carried out over a 45 square mile area. The Fantasian Forces attacked at last light, by-passed the enemy defences, advanced 8000 yards and were in position by 0200 hours. In Phase 2 the setting was similar except that a much deeper penetration was made with troops mounted on tanks and APCs. Patrolling was again excellent and the information gained resulted in the destruction of three enemy companies by nuclear strikes in the first 15 minutes of the attack, enabling three companies to reach their objectives. In Phase 3 the battle was extremely fluid as companies dashed here and there avoiding mobile enemy counter attack forces, and striving to reach their objectives. By mid-morning two company groups were fighting on their objectives but for exercises purposes were rendered ineffective by nuclear strikes. Considering the distances involved, the strain placed on vehicles and communications, and the enemy numerical superiority, the Battalion was commended by Brigadier C B Ware, the Brigade Commander, for an excellent job on this most demanding exercise.

On July 28th, the Unit returned to the Home Station, and after a short but hectic period of administrative details went on leave to end one of the most interesting summer concentrations on record.

Special Events

The birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief was celebrated on March 17th in the traditional manner. Details for the day included a Battalion and Depot Parade, followed by Broom-i-loo, snow shoe, tug-of-war, and sled competitions; a special birthday dinner in the Men's Mess at noon, and Mess Dinners in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes in the evening.

On April 25th a Battalion Parade was held to commemorate the Battle of Kapyong, Korea and to honour those Patricias who were killed on April

24th and 25th 1951. The parade was followed by a special Korean Dinner in the Men's Mess, and the day's activities culminated with special functions in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes.

The 44th Anniversary of the Battle of Frezenberg was commemorated on the 8th of May. The annual Drill Competition was held during the day and was won by Support Company. Functions in the various messes followed in the evening. On May 9th the Battalion provided a 100-man Guard of Honour on the occasion of the Frezenberg Commemoration Services at the City of Edmonton Cenotaph sponsored by the Edmonton PPCLI Association. A dinner for association members followed in the Sergeants' Mess.

On May 15th, Major General C Vokes, CBE, DSO, CD, inspected the Unit for the last time in his capacity as General Officer Commanding Western Command. After an all ranks luncheon the General was pulled through the Battalion lines to the main gate in a white jeep by the officers, amidst the cheers of troops who lined the route.



**Maj Gen C Vokes CBE, DSO, CD being pulled through the
Home Station Lines 15 May '59.**

The aim of Army Day on May 23rd was to stress the theme of "Soldiers of the Queen" and to emphasize the role of the Army, its activities and its service to Canada. The Battalion was charged with complete responsibility for Army Day in the City of Edmonton. A Battalion Parade was organized into four echelons: Soldiers of the Queen Theme, Infantry Soldier, National Survival, and Transport. It was a most ambitious effort and favoured by excellent weather the parade was extremely well received by the citizens of Edmonton and the Mayor, who took the salute.



ARMY DAY, 23 MAY, '59

The Guard of Honour, commanded by Major LW Basham, returned from Wainwright to participate in the Edmonton Exhibition Parade on July 13th. The Guard paraded on the afternoon of the 21st of July and was inspected by Her Majesty prior to the departure of the Royal Train from Edmonton. Divisional Commanders of the Guard were Lieutenant DI Ross and Lieutenant MC Stewart; the CSM was W02 Goodwin LG, and the Queen's Colour was carried by Lieutenant DC Jones. Street lining from the CNR Station to the City Hall on the arrival and departure of Her Majesty was carried out by the remainder of the Battalion on the day of the visit.

The Commander 1 CIBG, Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, paid a farewell visit to the Home Station on October 23rd and also his first visit since being appointed Colonel of the Regiment prior to his departure for the United Kingdom. A Battalion and Depot parade was held, followed by a special luncheon in the Men's and Sergeants' Messes. The Officers, at a Mess Dinner in the evening, wished the Brigadier well on his tour at the Imperial Defence College.

Remembrance Day Ceremonies included attendance by Unit contingents at the chapels in Griesbach and the presence of a Guard of Honour, commanded by Major AM Potts, at the Cenotaph in downtown Edmonton.

On December 19th the unit provided a 50 man escort and a Firing Party for the State Funeral of the late Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Honourable JJ Bowlen.



HM Queen Elizabeth inspects Guard of Honour 21 Jul '59.

Corps of Drums

Over the past year the "Drums" have been involved in a host of activities—from playing at half time at football games to preceding the Guard of Honour during the Queen's visit to the City of Edmonton.

In the spring the Drums participated in parades commemorating the Birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief, the Battles of Kapyong and Frezenberg, the GOC's visit, and Army Day.

During the summer concentration the Drums, in conjunction with the Bugles of 1 QOR of C and the band of LdSII(RC), participated in a retreat ceremony at the conclusion of the Brigade Sports Day on the 4th of July.

During July, events included the Edmonton Exhibition Parade, ceremonies connected with the Queen's visit, and half-time entertainment at an Exhibition Football Game between Edmonton and Calgary.

The strength of the Drums is currently low as every attempt is being made to give bandsmen a chance to qualify on Group 1 Courses. An influx of new bandsmen is expected in the New Year, and with the PPCLI Military Band back from Europe, it is anticipated that 1960 will be a most eventful year for both the Regimental Band and the Unit Corps of Drums.

Musketry

In February the Annual Inter-Company Small Bore Championships were conducted. Headquarters Company won with the commendable score of 1095-32X', Sgt Sisson HJ was the high company scorer, and S/Sgt Urquhart DB had the top unit score.

In the finals of the small-bore Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association League in March, "A" team placed second in "A" Division, while "B" team placed third in "B" Division. The Battalion placed seventeenth in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association competitions conducted from January to March. This was a commendable effort as only five regular force units placed ahead of our top team, the remaining eleven being militia units.

On May 18th the Unit Rifle Team won the Yellowknife Transport Team Trophy at the EGRA Victoria Day Matches. Four Unit teams where entered in the Alberta Area semi-finals at the Canadian Army (Regular) Rifle Competition held at Calgary in early June. The Battalion Rifle, SMC and LMG teams swept all three first places to win the Western Command Small Arms Competition.



Brigadier CB Ware DSO, CD at a luncheon in the Home Station Sergeants Mess 23 Oct. '59.

Five entries were made in the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Calgary in mid-July and no less than eight, 1st and four, 2nd individual prizes, and two 1st in team events were taken. The shooting of the Patricia Team was of a high standard and three members, Lt RG Wilkes, Sgt Sisson HJ and Lcpl MacDonald JA placed high enough in individual aggregate scores to warrant selection as members of the Alberta team at Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting in Ottawa.

The Unit Small-bore teams are now being organized for the New Year. The Battalion and the Depot have combined to form the PPCLI Home Station Rifle Team and this team defeated the RCMP for the second time on December 10th.

Sports

In the spring the Unit placed four finalists in the Alberta Area Boxing Finals and the Western Command Finals. At the Army Finals two of our boxers were finalists and two were champions of their divisions. In early December the finals of the New Subaltern — New Soldier Tournament were held and later in the month the finals of the Inter-Company Tournament were held. With those eligible from these two tournaments combined with last year's regulars the Boxing Team for the New Year should be very strong.

The Volleyball Team placed second in the Alberta Service League this year, and finished third in the Alberta Area Championships in Wainwright in April. The unit entry in the Intermediate "B" City Fastball League placed third in the finals after getting off to a slow start.

The outstanding sports success of the year was the Soccer Team who became champions in a manner bordering on the spectacular. In the Second Division they were undefeated, won handily, and set a new record for goals scored. They next won the Edmonton Presidents' and the Alberta Presidents' Cups, symbolic of Second Division supremacy for the Province. Having won this championship they will be playing the First Division next year but here they have already proved their superiority by defeating Hungaria, First Divisions Champions 2-1 in a thrilling game in early November and thus won the Germania Cup.

The results of the Brigade Sports Meet on Pachino Day July 4th were most stimulating. The Tug-of-War Team and the Volley Ball Teams won their events, fine duplication of last years efforts. In Track and Field it was a splendid day for the Regiment, as First Battalion nosed out our team by four points to win—the remaining units were left floundering far behind.

In a well played, keenly-contested game the fastball team lost to 1 QOR of C, 9-7. The Forced March Platoon tied with 1 QOR of C in that most exciting and demanding event.

Since a Service Hockey League has not been organized there will be no unit team for regular competition this year. Emphasis is to be placed on maximum participation in Inter Company Competition.

MESS ACTIVITIES

Officers' Mess

In the early New Year activity centred around two happy events; a Valentines Dance and a Square Dance Party. A mixed dinner commemorated the Birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief—an appreciated change of pace after a stiff broom-i-loo game won in the mud against the sergeants' two teams.

Mess Dinners commemorated the Battles of Kapyong and Frezenberg in April and May. During May, Major OR Browne left for duty in Kashmir and Capt HNP Quick for Indo-China. The Spring Ball in June was one of the best parties of the year.

The highlights of Mess life in Wainwright was the Subalterns' Beer Party with clever skits and the diabolical game "grease the gun". Two evenings later a pleasant cocktail party entertained officers from the Brigade Group.

On returning from Wainwright a farewell party was held for a number of officers. Major LW Basham and Lt FB Dorsey were posted to Western Command, our genial RC Padre Captain Plourde to Egypt, Captain JJ Regan to Oakville and Lt WL Shuler to the RCS of I.

On September 18th a Cocktail Party was held to honour Major General and Mrs Walsh. Early in October Operation "Blue Spruce" was conducted with a strong representation from the Winnipeg Grenadiers arriving to present the Mess with a stalwart Blue Spruce.

A farewell Mess Dinner in honour of Brigadier CB Ware was held on October 23rd. In the entertainment after the Dinner a quiz game on Regimental History was most revealing and entertaining. In late October a Hallowe'en Dance produced much mystification and entertainment.

The party for 435 (T) Sqn RCAF on 21 November further cemented relations with this fine RCAF unit. The "Blue jobs" and their ladies arrived en-masse and name tags and goodwill ensured a happy evening.

In the fall farewells were said to Lt PAH Dupille on his posting to DPR and to Lt DC Jones on his departure for CJATC.

All of these memorable occasions were interposed with numerous "Vee Pers" and Saturday dining-in nights.

Sergeants' Mess

A Dining-In Night was held in February and members enjoyed an evening of Darts, Crib, Phat and Snooker. On March 17th the Sergeants lost to the Officers in a well contested game of broom-i-loo, and members and their wives dined-in at the Mess in the evening.

The Loyal Edmonton Regiment (3 PPCLI) Sergeants' Mess entertained the members of the Home Station Sergeants' Mess at a Mess Dinner in April. WO I Purkes presented a beautiful Trophy for Musketry and Drill to the Home Station Mess which was received by RSM JC Coutts. The trophy is to be awarded annually to the Sergeant obtaining the highest points in these two skills. The dinner is to be an annual event as well.

Two mixed dining-in nights were held in April and May, enjoyable evenings both. The PPCLI Association Dinner was held in the Sergeants' Mess for the first time this year. Early in June the last Bingo of the season was held to complete a popular form of function. Before the departure for Wainwright Colonel JR Stone was the Guest of Honour at a Mess Dinner and presented trophies to the winners in the Games Tournament.

In October the Mess entertained the recently appointed Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, at a luncheon—a most memorable occasion.

Corporals' Mess

There were several bingos and dances held at least once a month throughout the year. Almost every week-end there was a Stag Party with either a Dart or Cribbage Tournament being the centre of attraction.

The Dart Team consisting of Corporals Murphy, McCord, Loucks and Leigh did extremely well in the City Dart League, capturing the Northern Alberta Open Championship and only missing out on the Southern Alberta laurels by one game.

The Christmas Dance was held on December 19th and was reported to be the largest and best to date.

Junior Ranks Club

Informal Dances were held during January and February in the PT Building with music provided by the Western Serenaders. These functions proved to be most popular and it is hoped to hold more in the future.

The Birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief was celebrated by a special dinner and another successful Ball in the PT Building. Kapyong Day was the occasion for a delicious Oriental-Style dinner.

During the summer concentration there was little time for social activity but two marquees provided an excellent haven for idle moments.

On November 12th the Junior Ranks Club sponsored a variety program "The Jack Unwin Show" which was well received by those attending.

At the moment the combined resources of the Corporals' Mess and Men's Canteen Committee are hard at work preparing for a gala Home Station New Year's Eve Frolic.

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Depot Report

Personnel on the staff of the Regimental Depot are, as usual, concerned mainly with one problem: Taking the recruit that comes in dressed in civilian clothes and a desire to become a soldier and transforming him into a soldier, fit to take his place in one of the Battalions. This to be done in a given period of time. The reward for this period of time comes to both the instructor and the recruit when they are paraded for their final parade in the Depot and passed on to the Battalion. This moment wipes from the slate many frustrations experienced by both the instructor and the recruit during the hectic period of recruit training. At this time both the instructor and the recruit realize that the extra bit of drive applied by the instructor and the extra bit of effort applied by the recruit have made this transformation from a civilian to a soldier become a reality.

On 17 Jul 59 the Chief Instructor, Major WHJ Stutt, CD, was posted to HQ Alberta Area. Major CO Huggard took over the Chief Instructor's post on 16 Sep 59, coming from HQ Central Ontario Area. In December Major Huggard was taken seriously ill and was unable to continue as Chief Instructor of the Depot. Major Huggard has now been posted to HQ Calgary Gar. On 16 Jan 60 Major KJ Arril was posted to the Depot as Chief Instructor from Camp Borden.

On 25 Feb 60 we were shocked to hear of the sudden death of our Depot Quartermaster, Captain DW McGregor. Captain McGregor had been with the Depot since being posted here from 17 ROD on 17 Sep 59. Funeral services, with a Guard of Honour from the Depot, were held in St Johns Chapel, Griesbach on 27 Feb 60. Burial took place in Regina, Sask.

Training

Since the first of the year, besides training our own recruits, the Depot is also responsible for the recruit training of RCCS, RCAMC, RCDC, RCAPC recruits. At the present time we have a number of RCCS recruits undergoing training. They are integrated with our own recruits and receive the same training with the exception of Regimental History. During these periods they receive separate instruction on their Corps history.

The Following Platoons Completed Training During

The Period May 1959 - March 1960

Rimini Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 12 May 1959

Platoon Commander: Lieutenant D Ardelian

Best Recruit: Private DW Hunter

Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC,
CD

San Fortunato Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 22 May 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant NF Villiers
 Best Recruit: Private Kelley P
 Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD

Fosso Munio Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 19 June 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant WJ Shuler
 Best Recruit: Private Gilmour J
 Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel VR Schjelderup, D.S.O., MC, CD

North West Europe Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 10 July 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant WC Robertson, MC, CD
 Best Recruit: Private MacMaster J
 Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD

Korean Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 10 July 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant WJ Kitson
 Best Recruit: Private Hindmarsh DE
 Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD

Kapyong Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 6 November 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant NF Villiers
 Best Recruit: Private Hobbs EW
 Reviewing Officer: Major AV Robbins, CD

Ypres Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 4 December 1959
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant JW Baragar
 Best Recruit: Private Adams J
 Reviewing Officer: Major AV Robbins, CD

Frezenberg Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 4 March 1960
 Platoon Commander: Lieutenant PC Bourdeau
 Best Recruit: Private Bradley RR
 Reviewing Officer: Lieutenant Colonel VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD

Changes in the Regimental Depot Staff

Taken On Strength:

Major CO Huggard from Central Ontario Area
 Major KJ Arril RCS of I
 Captain OM Ward 16 Coy RCEME

Captain DW McGregor 17 ROD
Lieutenant AJ Neadow 2 PPCLI
Sergeant Bedner L HQ Westcom
Corporal Burrows BW LdSH (RC)
Corporal Irvine JC 2 PPCLI
Corporal Cox FM 2 PPCLI
Private Goodridge GR 2 PPCLI

Struck off Strength—

Major WHJ Stutt to HQ Westcom
Captain J Gove HQ 4 CIBG
Captain DW McGregor Deceased
Lieutenant WWJ Shuler RCS of I
Lieutenant MD Mandzuk HQ Fort Churchill
Lieutenant DR Yeomans 1 PPCLI
Staff Sergeant Robinet JA Central Ontario Area
Corporal Robson JA 2 RHC
Corporal Eaglesham JR LdSH (RC)

The Following Personnel Have Been Attached to the Depot as Instructors During the Period May 1959—March 1960

From 1 Battalion

Lieutenant LJ Gollner
Sergeant Rutherford PM
Corporal Danyleyko T

Corporal Anderson T
Corporal Peskett RA

From 2 Battalion

Lieutenant JW Baragar
Lieutenant PC Bourdeau
Lieutenant RA Carter
Sergeant O'Neill JG
Sergeant Arnold LW
Corporal Neil GB
Corporal Brignell RA

Corporal Hardwick TR
Corporal Harris JE
Corporal Johnston BH
Corporal Richardson EW
Corporal Giles LR
Corporal Watters L
Corporal White JJ

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Regimental Museum

At the present time, the Regimental Museum is being moved from the Armouries in Edmonton to the Home Station at The Hamilton Gault Barracks. The new Museum is quartered in a portion of the Physical Training Building.

In addition to the Recruit Squads who have visited the Museum during their training period, many other visitors have toured the Museum, including a number of First World War Veterans, some of them being original members of the Patricia's:

Major General AG Potts

Brigadier JA Lalanne

Lieutenant Colonel C Leighton

Lieutenant Colonel HF Cotton

Major WG Gibson

51102 Private WR Conibear

1771 Private GH Harvie (original)

820 Private W Riley (original)

Souvenirs and items of Regimental interest have been donated to the Museum by:

Sergeant Adams PJ—Picture "The Three Musketeers."

Miss Jenny Morris—Pieces of the "Crowning Carpet" from Westminster Abbey used during the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. Coronation programme.

Brigadier JA Lalanne—"Dumbells" Poster PPCLI Comedy Company Picture. Program—Salute to A. H. Gault by Dumbells—1955.

Major General AG Potts—Pictures, documents.

Major AM Potts—Picture Albums I PPCLI in Germany.

Major General C Vokes—Family Pennant.

Mrs. R. G. Rogers, Vancouver—Picture of Lady Patricia.

Sergeant Henderson LC—World War I Victory Medal awarded to 1623 Sergeant PA Smith, an original Patrician.

Mr. J. G. Cathcart, Banff—Picture—Boxing, Class 1923-1924.

1 Battalion—Kneeling Cushion used during the Presentation of the Colours by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, 17 July 1959.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

PPCLI Band

Heartiest greetings to all Patricia's on this, our first opportunity to appear in the "Patrician" since the Band's arrival at the Home Station. The singular fact, that this homecoming bridges a separation of four years from the Regimental Depot, is worthy of note; we wish to express sincere thanks for the warm welcome extended to us, and our gratification in being able to renew the cordial relationship of former days.

It was with feelings somewhat mixed, that we bade farewell to the Canadian Brigade in Germany, thus bringing to a close a remarkably active tour of duty that had included as part of the itinerary a flying visit to the UNEF base on the Gaza Strip. Two years in a foreign country can only be considered in the light of a temporary form of existence, and the final weeks preceding rotation found us pleasantly anticipating our return to home soil.



3rd Green Jackets arrive at Wuppertal Germany, Major CJ Williams, WO1 Eberts and Lt Col AHS Mellor, CO 3rd Green Jackets Patricia band in background.

Setting out from Soest, weighed down with bundles and packages, we presented more the spectacle of pioneer settlers than a commonplace evacuation. At Rotterdam, settling within the comforting bulk of the RMS "Saxonia" we prepared for a relaxing sea cruise, whilst taking a last look at the European continent, our stay in which, had left us with memories fond or otherwise, according to each individual's hopes and aspirations whilst abroad.

Crossing the Atlantic by ship is more a state of mind than an appreciable movement; daily, the vast expanse of ocean meets the eye giving the impression that no distance has been covered, merely time

is passing. Drifting snow heralded our approach to the shores of Canada, the sight of the wintry landscape bordering each side of the ship during the passage through the Gulf, set us diligently searching our bags for some warm clothing. A day later and we were caught up in the hustle and bustle of disembarkation at Quebec, and a hectic time ensued collecting baggage, rounding up the children and retrieving the cars from customs sheds. Several days, and gallons of gas later, rolling through heavy slush of a recent snowfall, we had arrived. Edmonton at last—the long trip was over.

Breaking the ice musically, the Band's first public appearance was in lyrical accompaniment to the inter-company boxing tournament, the following morning found us sombrely engaged at the funeral of the late Lieutenant Governor, and, dare we mention it, a performance at the childrens' Christmas party in the afternoon, for contrast.

A sincere welcome and cordial greetings to our newcomers, Sergeants Whiteley and Salamandick, and Corporals Taylor and Telman. Congratulations to Sergeants George Punter and Ian Drake on their being awarded the Canadian Decoration. Sergeant Punter having already the Long Service Medal to his credit is truly a veteran with this latest acquisition.

Whilst recuperating on a (we think) well-deserved spell of leave, and contemplating what promises to be a busy summer period ahead for us, we can say "Auf Wiedersehen" till the time comes for further comment from the Regimental Band.

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Yates at Quadra, VICTORIA

EV 3-1108

The Loyal Edmonton Regiment ***(Militia)***



3rd BATTALION PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

The year 1959 was a very successful one for the Regiment. Major items of achievement were:

- Training for the role as the principal component of a Mobile Support Column.
- Participation and leadership in a weekend National Survival Exercise at Wainwright.
- Training wing for all the Young Soldiers Training at Edmonton.

Lieutenant Colonel GJ Armstrong CD, continued to serve as Commanding Officer and Colonel CDK Kinnaird ED, remained as Honorary Colonel, Lt Col Miles Palmer as Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion.

During March, Major E Boyd returned to the Battalion as Second in Command. Major Boyd served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment in Italy and Northwest Europe and until 1952 in the Militia when pressure of business intervened.

With our various Cadet Corps, we have had a very successful year. At Vermilion we have been virtually swamped with eager boys, at Edmonton the response has also been good, but with great reluctance we terminated the Cadet Drum and Bugle Band at Edmonton. The Cadets at Grande Prairie are gathering strength and are an asset to the community.

The Regimental Band has continued to render colorful and musical service to both the Edmonton Community and the Battalion and under the RSMs benevolent eye has smartened up its drill.

Camp Harris has again and again proved its usefulness as a Headquarters for schemes, a venue for picnics, parties and barbecues and it is an amazingly pleasant place for all these activities.

The "Family Tree" of the Loyal Edmonton Regiment (3 PPCLI) is as follows:

Commanding Officer—Lt Col GJ Armstrong, SD
 Second-in-Command—Major E Boyd
 Adjutant—Capt B Stanton
 Regimental Sergeant-Major—WO 1 F Purkis
 Cadet Officer—Major W Oakey, CD
 OC HQ Company—Major K Wakefield, CD
 OC Support Company—Capt F Clare
 OC A Company (Vermilion)—Capt W Scales
 OC B Company—Major T Goulding, CD
 OC C Company—Major E Mason, CD
 OC D Company (Grande Prairie)—Capt C Campbell-Fowler
 OC Carrier Platoon (Dawson Creek) Lt H Ketcham

YOUNG SOLDIER TRAINING

Throughout the year the Regiment in Edmonton continued to train on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The training on Saturdays has been largely concentrated on Young Soldiers. These young men of High School age have joined the Regiment in large numbers and after undergoing the usual recruit training, undertake National Survival Training—a Civil Defence Role—which includes First Aid, Traffic Control, Rescue, Radiation Monitoring, and is slanted at enabling the Young Soldiers to gain the classification “Trained Militiaman.”

During the School Summer Vacation for a period of six weeks the Regiment again accepted the responsibility for training a group of 120 High School lads. The first four weeks were spent training at the Prince of Wales Armouries in Edmonton and the last two were spent at Camp Wainwright where they were given the opportunity to show what they had learned. The enthusiasm of this group of Young Soldiers cannot be over-emphasized and their appearance, deportment and military precision was excellent when they were inspected by the GOC Western Command, Major-General Geoffrey Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD, on their return to Edmonton from Camp.

One of the Regiment's most gratifying experiences in many years was the acceptance at Royal Roads of four of our Young Soldiers, K.R. Sieverston, R.R.F. Burns, R.D. Gillespie and R.C.G. Laird. Reports from these Officer-Cadets indicate that their earlier training is standing them in good stead.

NATIONAL SURVIVAL TRAINING

The National Survival Exercise “Shakedown I”, held over the 1st May weekend and during a snowstorm was basically a Militia Group Scheme with the two Mobile Support Columns based on Edmonton participating.

The Loyal Edmonton Regiment formed the nucleus of one Mobile Support Column and it was commanded by Lt Col GJ Armstrong. The problem was that a Bomb had been dropped some 100 miles away and that there was extensive damage and many casualties and it was our job to get there, rescue and treat the casualties, and restore communications with the area.

The exercise certainly did what it was intended to do—namely, to show up the weaknesses in our training and equipment so that future training would overcome these shortcomings.

All troops were exercised and many valuable lessons were learned including how to cope with inclement weather.

The Retiring GOC Western Command, Major-General Christopher Vokes, CB, CBE, DSO, CD, inspected the Group for what was to be his last time on the Sunday after the exercise was completed. The Regiment was sorry to see the General go.

The drive for new recruits this Fall was only moderately successful in comparison with other years but we have a goodly number of troops in training. "B" Company is the Recruit Training Company and they are concentrating on the elementary soldiering skills, the F.N. Rifle, Map reading and Map using, Fieldcraft, Drill and First Aid.

Support Company and "C" Company are practicing the skills they have already learned and in these two Companies the training accent is on National Survival Training. On Tuesday nights the HQ Company is looking after the Housekeeping of the Battalion and is ready to embark on a programme of Wireless Training and Air photo interpretation.

It is well known that this Battalion has good representation in Dawson Creek, BC, and in Grande Prairie, Vermilion, and Vegreville in Alberta and the training in these centers is running parallel to that undertaken in Edmonton. Recent inspection tours show that distance from Battalion Headquarters does not necessarily dampen enthusiasm; on the contrary the vigor and skill of the members of the Regiment in these somewhat distant areas is most commendable.

At the commencement of the Fall Training programme it was decided that the Regiment would train all the new recruits who could parade on Saturdays and for this purpose "B" Company was detailed. When these recruits complete their elementary training next May they will return to their parent units for specialist training. It is gratifying that a large number of these Young Soldiers will, of their own choice, remain with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

The training of these Young High School Students has been made the easier because of the number of both Senior and Junior NCOs that have qualified within the Regiment over the past two years. Perhaps, watching these young, intelligent Non Coms passing on what they have learned to their school mates gives the real purpose of this highly successful activity.

The Battalion is singularly grateful to the Home Station Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry for all the help and encouragement that has been extended again throughout this year. The priceless privilege of being able to use their excellent facilities at the Hamilton Gault Barracks has made everybody's job so much easier and has encouraged the troops to master the many arts of soldiering.

The Instructional Cadre at Edmonton has also earned our deep gratitude for the help they have given, particularly to those Companies "up North" and to the East of Edmonton.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Cadet Corps

The 1958-59 annual inspection of the PPCLI Cadet Corps took place on 22 May 59 at The Home Station. Major R. B. Mainprize took the salute and inspected the corps. After the inspection awards and trophies were awarded to the deserving cadets.

The Most Outstanding Cadet Award, The Brigadier Colquhoun Trophy was won by Cadet Sergeant Yeomans, R. Best Dressed cadet awards went to Cdt Clinton, L, Cdt Labelle, P. and Cdt Middlemiss, R. The best shots for the year were Cdt/Sgt Townsend, R., Cdt/WO 2 Duffy, S. and Cdt/Sgt Hewitt, R. The top cadet for the Banff National Cadet Camp was Cdt Greenslade, R.

At 1945 hours demonstrations in fieldcraft, light machine gun, signals, first aid and drill were given. This was followed by refreshments for cadets and their parents in the lounge in the PT building.



Lt AJ Neadow inspecting 2551 Cadet Corps

As a grand finale to the summer training phase the corps held a two-day exercise in the CORONADO district. The cadets practiced tactics, map using, moving by night and other soldier like skills. The boys worked hard, but all seemed to enjoy it.

Cadet winter training season got off to a good start on the 16 Sep 59 with forty-three cadets "On Parade." The training to date has been

vigorous and the following qualifications in first aid and shooting have been won:

First Aid:

Cdt Carlyle-Bell JG
Cdt Caesar TR
Cdt Craig W
Cdt Deagle M
Cdt Donhou RA
Cdt/WO 2 Greenslade HC
Cdt Greenwood M
Cdt Irving MR
Cdt Jowett WG
Cdt King DW
Cdt King DR
Cdt/Cpl Lewis DMB
Cdt McCaffetry LJ
Cdt/Lcpl McConnell DT
Cdt Pratt TD
Cdt Robinson J
Cdt Siminiuk R
Cdt Smith MB

Marksman

Cdt/Cpl Topham NB
Cdt/Lcpl Kemsley G
Cdt/Lcpl Lewis RJ
Cdt/Lcpl Middlemiss CR
Cdt/Lcpl O'Connell D
Cdt Carlyle-Bell JG
Cdt Delaney D
Cdt Desjarles R
Cdt Irving M
Cdt Jourdain D
Cdt King DW
Cdt McConnell D

First Class Shot

Cdt King DR
Cdt Craig W

Promotions

Cdt/WO 2 Greenslade HC
Cdt/Cpl Lewis DMB
Cdt/Cpl Taylor HR
Cdt/Cpl Topham NB
Cdt/Lcpl Kemsley G
Cdt/Lcpl Lewis RJ
Cdt/Lcpl Middlemiss CR
Cdt/Lcpl McConnell DT
Cdt/Lcpl Mroch J
Cdt/Lcpl O'Connell D

Before the 1960 Annual Inspection it is hoped to have all cadets in possession of St. Johns Ambulance Certificates, Signalling Certificates and qualified as Marksmen or First Class Shots.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Association



Patron:

THE LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, CI, CD
Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment

Chairman:

BRIGADIER CB WARE, DSO, CD
Former Commanding Officer
and
Colonel of the Regiment

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On Sunday, 20 September 1959, the 12th Annual General Meeting was held at The Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton, Alberta.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Brigadier WG Colquhoun, CBE, MC at 1100 hours.

There were present:

Brigadier (Ret) WG Colquhoun, CBE, MC, President PPCLI Association, Victoria

Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, Former Commanding Officer, Calgary
Brigadier (Ret) JA De Lalanne, CBE, MC, Representing Montreal Branch, Montreal

Lt Col JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD., Commanding 1 PPCLI, Esquimalt

Lt Col VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD, Commanding 2 PPCLI, Edmonton

Major RB Mainprize, CD, Honorary Secretary, Edmonton

Major A Robbins, CD, Edmonton

Major (Ret) HG Munro, CD, Calgary

Captain W Craig, Honorary Treasurer, Edmonton
Captain AH Constant, Edmonton
Captain RJ Frost, Esquimalt
Captain (Ret) O Gardner, CD, Representing Calgary Branch, Calgary
Captain EO Roberts, Edmonton
RSM JC Coutts
RSM H Haas, CD, Edmonton
CSM Devlin, JC, CD, Edmonton

The secretary read the letters of regret for non-attendance from the following:

Lt Col (Ret) Clark, DSO, Vice-President, Vancouver
Mr TI Gibson, President Vancouver Branch, Vancouver
Mr Yost, President Edmonton Branch, Edmonton
Major (Ret) PD Crofton, President Victoria Branch, Victoria
Mr Glen Bannerman, President Ottawa Branch, Ottawa
Brigadier (Ret) R Coleman, DSO, MC, President Montreal Branch, Montreal

Letters of proxy for the gentlemen named and for the following gentlemen were tabled by the secretary:

Norman L. McCowan, President Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg
JW McLaren, President Toronto Branch, Toronto

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

We have lost Hammie Gault but Patricias will carry on as they have done in the past and will do in the future. My report this year is of a roving commission mostly abroad. The highlight was a command visit to our Colonel-in-Chief who graciously accepted a series of photographs of the Regimental Museum by Captain Gardner who also sent a photograph of a memorial plaque, location unknown. This plaque is located on one of the pillars in the RMA Chapel, Sandhurst. It was presented by Lady Patricia Ramsay between 1920 and 1930. A letter arrived from Major Mainprize telling me that the Frezenberg tree was reported to be in bad condition. Proceeding towards Ypres down the Menin road (past the Bird Cage) and near the Culvert one turns right along a track which leads to the old battalion headquarters. The leaves on the tree are turning black on the edges but otherwise it looks healthy. Saw Brigadier Agnew in Scotland and the tree will be looked after.

In the Grange tunnel I found the PPCLI and 42nd carving but not the 49th one which is evidently down one of the passages now closed for repair. The trenches are still in good shape.

At the Menin gate at 2000 hours "Last Post" is sounded every evening. The buglers are, "King Albert's Old Fighters" and had many tales to tell whilst consuming many mugs of beer.

The Voormezele cemetery is well kept but the new wall is, in my opinion, too close to the headstone of Lt Colonel Farquhar, Lt Colonel Buller, Captain Fitzgerald, Lt Price, Lt Eardly Wilmot. Captain Newton's grave in Dickiebusch Cemetery is in good condition.

In London we have a keen group of Patricias and subject to your approval a branch shall be started there.

I saw Colonel Pearson (age 83), AR Milne, HF O'Connell, LL Hurst (Korea), WS Field, GT Hancox. I spoke to Captain TB Tabernacle and Colonel Louis Scott on the phone and saw Colonel Hughie Niven in Scotland. They are all going strong and were very pleased with the report that 1 PPCLI had put on such a grand show for the Queen.

Also one day in London I had the pleasure of giving lunch to Reggie Mitchell, who is recovering from a broken neck, and David Rosser looking very young, fit and extremely prosperous.

Wherever one goes there is found a fierce pride in the Regiment and its doings by old Patricias.

I visited Miss Jenny McGregor Morris who was in good spirits but having trouble with her leg. Miss Morris tried to give me half of the treasures in her house. I accepted a rare coronation service book for the museum.

Jack McLaren (Dumbells) has presented a series of water colours and black and white sketches, which he made during World War I, to the museum; a grand thing to have.

The Mount Royal Club is not moving and General Weekes very kindly offered to send a reproduction of the photo of Princess Patricia which all officers of the Regiment signed in Aug 14 which is now prominently displayed in the club.

Brigadier Ron Coleman has really taken over Montreal branch and the nominal roll and lists of Patricias sent in by the branches does one's heart good and enables us also to locate old friends. This is one of the most encouraging signs of a revived interest.

It is with great regret that, due to ill health, we report the resignation of Captain AJE Gibson, MC, Honorary Auditor since 1953 who has rendered splendid service to the association.

The affairs of the association are in good shape and with the generous legacy bequeathed to us by Brigadier Hamilton Gault the financial position of the association is excellent.

The acting honorary secretary Major RB Mainprize, has given us yeoman service as has Captain W Craig, honorary treasurer. Our accounts are properly audited and found correct and there are no outstanding debts.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Victoria: Paddy Crofton, the President, reports seven general meetings have been held in the past year. A cocktail party and luncheon was held immediately following the Presentation of Colours to I PPCLI on July 17th. The First Battalion, stationed at Work Point Barracks has given a good deal of assistance in their activities.

Vancouver: A very successful reunion was held on the 17th of March in the Seaforth Armouries. Andy Foulds (new manager for O'Keefes Brewery in Vancouver) furnished 20 dozen cases of beer. Mr. TC Routledge, the secretary of the Vancouver Branch, reports a very alive and healthy branch with frequent executive meetings.

Calgary: An informal gathering held in April was attended by those stalwarts fortunate enough to get through two feet of snow and a howling spring blizzard. Alex Huff has recovered from his illness. Major Hector Munro is now residing in Calgary and has enrolled in the Calgary branch. Owen Gardner, the President, advises that it is proposed to convene the annual meeting this October.

Edmonton: The annual reunion banquet dinner was held on the 9th of May at the Home Station Sergeants Mess, The Hamilton Gault Barracks. Thirty-four members attended as the guests of the Home Station officers and sergeants. "Mickie" Yost was elected President and Fraser Gerrie Secretary.

Saskatoon: The last annual meeting of the Saskatchewan branch was held on the 4th of October 1958 with 25 members in attendance. The annual meeting this year will be held in October in either Regina or Saskatoon. The Hon JH Brockelbank was elected President and Bill Raeside was elected Secretary Treasurer.

Winnipeg: SL Mackay reports the branch is comparatively inactive but that the old interest seems to be reviving as was evidenced by the excellent turnout experienced at the annual stag in March.

Toronto: A successful dinner was held on the 9th of May with 65 members in attendance. Norman Keyes gave an account of Brigadier Gault's funeral. Jack McLaren was elected President and EW Harris was elected Secretary.

Ottawa: The annual dinner and election of officers was held on the 29th of May with 70 members in attendance. Glen Bannerman was elected President and Gordon Hurlbert was elected Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal: Rowen Coleman, the branch President, reports the Annual Meeting was held on the 8th of May and was most successful although attendance was down. Frank Henstridge was elected Secretary. The members of the Montreal branch send greetings and good wishes to all who are engaged in maintaining the imperishable traditions of the Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE



"COPENHAGEN,"
 "MONTE VIDEO,"
 "ROLICA,"
 "VIMIERA,"
 "CORUNNA,"
 "BUSACO,"
 "BARROSA,"
 "FUENTES D'ONOR"
 "CIUDAD RODRIGO,"
 "BADAJOZ,"
 "SALAMANCA,"
 "VITTORIA,"
 "PYRENEES,"
 "NIVELLE,"
 "NIVE,"
 "ORTHESES,"

"TOULOUSE,"
 "PENINSULA,"
 "WATERLOO,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7, 1851-2-3,"
 "ALMA,"
 "INKERMAN,"
 "SEVASTOPOL,"
 "LUCKNOW,"
 "ASHANTEE, 1873-4,"
 "ALI MASJID,"
 "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79,"
 "BURMA, 1885-87,"
 "KHARTOUM,"
 "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH,"
 "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

THE GREAT WAR

"LE CATEAU,"
 "Retreat from Mons,"
 "Marne, 1914,"
 "Aisne, 1914, '18,"
 "Armentieres, 1914,"
 "NEUVE CHAPELLE,"
 "YPRES, 1915, '17,"
 "Gravenstafel,"
 "St. Julien,"
 "Frezenberg,"
 "Bellewaarde,"
 "Aubers,"
 "Hooze 1915,"
 "SOMME, 1916, '18,"
 "Albert 1916, '18,"
 "Bazentin,"
 "Delville Wood,"
 "Guillemont,"
 "Flers-Courcelette,"
 "Morval,"
 "Le Transloy,"
 "Ancre Heights,"
 "Ancre 1916, '18,"
 "ARRAS 1917, '18,"
 "VIMY 1917,"
 "Scarpe 1917, '18,"

"Arleux,"
 "MESSINES 1917,"
 "Pillckem,"
 "Langemarck 1917,"
 "Menin Road,"
 "Polygon Wood,"
 "Broodseinde,"
 "Poelcappelle,"
 "Passchendaele,"
 "CAMBRAI 1917, '18,"
 "St. Quentin,"
 "Rosieres,"
 "Avre,"
 "Villers Bretonneux,"
 "Lys,"
 "Hazebrouck,"
 "Bethune,"
 "Drocourt-Queant,"
 "HINDENBURG LINE,"
 "Havrincourt,"
 "Canal du Nord,"
 "Selle,"
 "Valenciennes,"
 "Sambre,"
 "FRANCE AND FLANDERS 1914-18,"
 "MACEDONIA 1915-18."

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

"CALAIS 1940,"
 "Villers Bocage,"
 "Odon,"
 "Bourguebus Ridge,"
 "Mont Pincon,"
 "Le Perier Ridge,"
 "Falaise,"
 "Antwerp,"
 "Hechtel,"
 "Nederrijn,"
 "Lower Maas,"
 "Roer,"
 "Leese,"
 "Aller,"
 "NORTH-WEST EUROPE 1940, '44-45,"
 "Egyptian Frontier 1940,"
 "BEDA FOMM,"
 "Mersa el Brega,"
 "Agedabia,"
 "Derna Aerodrome,"
 "Tobruk 1941,"
 "SIDI REZECH 1941,"
 "Chor es Sufan,"
 "Saunnu,"
 "Gazala,"
 "Knightsbridge,"
 "Defence of Alamein Line,"
 "Ruweisat,"

"ALAM EL HALFA,"
 "EL ALAMEIN,"
 "Tebaga Gap,"
 "Medjez el Bab,"
 "Kasserine,"
 "Thala,"
 "Fondouk,"
 "Fondouk Pass,"
 "El Kourzia,"
 "Djebel Kournine,"
 "Tunis,"
 "Hammam Lif,"
 "NORTH AFRICA 1940-43,"
 "Cardito,"
 "CASSINO II,"
 "Liri Valley,"
 "Melfa Crossing,"
 "Monte Rotondo,"
 "CAPTURE OF PERUGIA,"
 "Monte Malbe,"
 "Arezzo,"
 "Advance to Florence,"
 "Gothic Line,"
 "Orsara,"
 "Tossignano,"
 "Argenta Gap,"
 "Fossa Cembaline,"
 "ITALY 1943-45."



Capt M Carlton - Smith Rifle Brigade arrives at the Home Station for the second half of his exchange posting.

United Nations' Military Observer in Palestine

by Major RJ Kerfoot, CD

Major R.J. Kerfoot, CD returned to our First Battalion in Victoria in October 1959, after having spent a year in the Middle East. Most of that time was spent with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine (UNTSO). The following article is a brief outline of life in UNTSO as he saw it, plus a few general remarks on the Middle East. Any proposal of solutions to the many complex Middle East problems are left to the experts who know it, and possibly to the many who having spent a few weeks in the Middle East feel they are qualified to write on the subject. It has only been possible to give the barest outline of UNTSO, its functions, and its difficulties. The important related matters such as the Arab refugee problem, have not been considered. For Palestine as it was under the British mandate and as the area is today, please refer to the accompanying map.

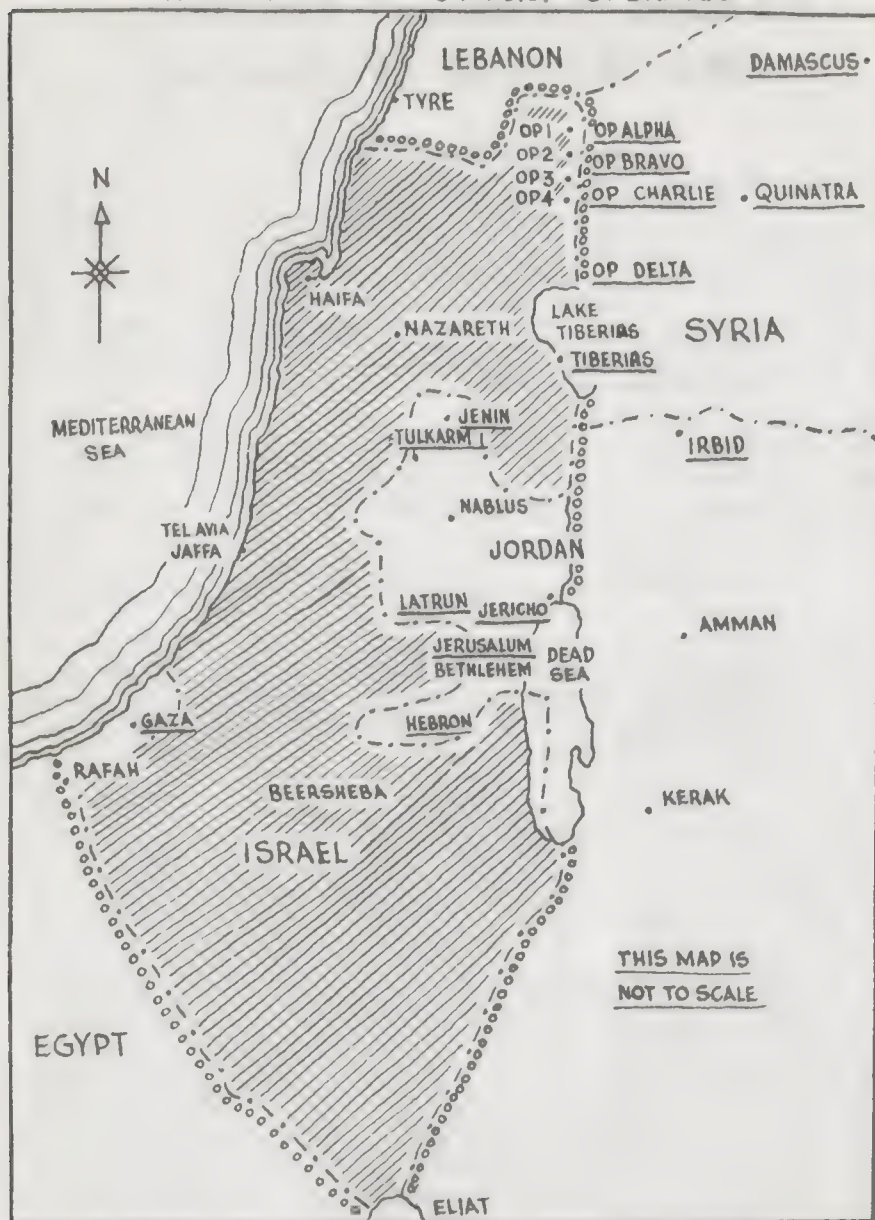
The British relinquished their League of Nations mandate on 14 May 48, after both they, and the United Nations, had found it impossible to reach a peaceful solution acceptable to the Arabs, and the Jews. As soon as the British left the country, fighting between the Jews and Arabs, which was already widespread, developed in to a full scale war between the Jews, who had by now formed the state of Israel, and the Arabs composed of the Arab inhabitants of Palestine and the armies of the neighboring Arab countries. The Israelis were united and reasonably well prepared, while the Arabs were not. As a consequence, the Arabs got the worst of it and only retained control of the Gaza Strip and that portion of what is now the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, lying west of the River Jordan. Under the auspices of the United Nations' mediators during the period February to July 1949, a series of armistice agreements were signed by Israel and the Arab countries on her border. These agreements put an end to the fighting, but are not peace treaties and did not settle any of the fundamental problems. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine was formed to help maintain peace in the area and assist in the implementation of the various armistice agreements. An outline of UNTSO 1959 Organization is included on an adjoining page.

In UNTSO, some of our varied duties consisted of manning outposts, investigating complaints of truce violations, vehicle patrols, manning a headquarters wireless set, supervising the handover of property or persons and the one most likely to deflate a pompous observer, delivering the daily newspaper to the Israeli police garrison in the Mount Scopus Enclave.

The outposts are situated on both sides of the Israeli/Syrian border. A wooden or tin hut provides shelter for the two observers on duty. From these points, observers keep watch on sensitive border areas and report any activity to higher headquarters by wireless. While I was there, I only witnessed two shooting incidents, neither of which resulted in any casualties. When shooting starts, it is reported to the chairman of the MAC (Mixed Armistice Commission), who contacts both sides through their governments. Armed forces and liaison officers arrange for a cease

THE PATRICIAN

AREA IN WHICH U.N.T.S.O. OPERATES



THE AREA OF PALESTINE UNDER THE BRITISH MANDATE IS INDICATED BY THE LINE 0000 THE DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARAB COUNTRIES IS SHOWN AS..... THE TWO COINCIDE IN A NUMBER OF PLACES. PLACE NAMES WHERE U.N.T.S.O. INSTALLATIONS ARE LOCATED ARE UNDERLINED.

fire at a set hour. UNTSO operating procedure discourages action by the romantic type of observer who at first imagines himself stopping a local war by rushing in between the participants with a white flag. A dead observer possesses good propaganda value to the side that can convince the world that the other fellow did it. Investigating complaints of truce violations was a duty common to all MAC's. These investigations could be extremely trivial or they could involve the investigation of a theft, killing or a small scale battle. Production of a report was not aided by the fact that frequently both sides were trying to prove a point, rather than by helping find the truth of the matter. Witnesses for the most part, had to give their evidence through an interpreter and frequently showed evidence of having been "coached." Naturally enough, statements given in evidence by nationals of one side were diametrically opposite to those given by the other side.

Patrolling was done in all MAC's but HJKIMAC did by far the most. White UN jeep station wagons, equipped with Motorola wireless sets, were used for the patrols which were generally in Jordan, in the vicinity of the Israeli border. The terms of reference for these patrols were extremely vague. The only hazard I encountered was the danger that one might be overwhelmed with hospitality along the route and founder on the large amounts of mint flavoured tea and Arabic coffee pressed on one by the Jordanian villagers.

Unheated accommodation during the winter rains, the summer heat and the various stomach ailments were unpleasant, but I found my worst enemy was sheer boredom. Occasionally I was very busy, but in common with the rest of the observers, I frequently found myself with a tremendous amount of spare time on my hands. To counter this Don McQuarrie and I occupied ourselves by reading biblical and other local history, visiting historical sites, photography and cooking. To illustrate only a few of the possibilities, one can visit the remains of a dozen crusader castles and the ruins of the ancient cities of Palmyra, Jerash and Petra. One of the OP's is located near the site of biblical Dan while another is located on the Sea of Galilee (now Lake Tiberias) in sight of the place where Christ preached the Sermon on the Mount and even nearer to the place where He performed the Miracle of the Loaves and the Fishes. Photography yielded excellent results but one had to be careful where one took pictures as some Moslems do not like being photographed for religious reasons and a state of war exists in the area. Some of the officials seemed to regard a camera as being nearly as dangerous as an atom bomb. On the OP's on the Syrian/Israeli border the observers had to cook their own meals. I like good food so I amused myself by trying to prepare the best possible meal when it was my turn to cook. All the foregoing was not a complete answer to boredom but it helped tremendously.

I visited the Gaza Strip several times and saw several friends with The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Quite a number of people do not seem to know the difference between the two organizations so I will give a very brief explanation. UNEF is an armed force of all

ranks of roughly brigade group size, but without heavy battalion weapons, tanks or artillery. Units from this force man the demarkation line between the Gaza Strip and Israel and the Egyptian border and Israel. Their main job is to prevent infiltration and raids, by force, when necessary. They live in tented camps in the desert and except for a few short leaves, have very little freedom of movement. The military component of UNTSO consists of approximately 100 unarmed officers, who help supervise the various armistice agreements.

When I left Jerusalem at the beginning of October 1959, the relations between Israel and the Arab countries were far from cordial, but there had been relatively few incidents of violence in the border areas for the preceding six months. The last time tanks, artillery and heavy weapons had been used was in early December 1958. It is most probable that small border incidents such as shootings and illegal crossing of the frontier will continue to occur from time to time as they are often caused by actions of individuals rather than being directly attributable to national policy. As far as the future is concerned, it is quite possible that a major clash could occur as all the old issues still remain unresolved. Some of the issues that could lead to such action are:

The use of force by the Israelis in an attempt to obtain passage through the Suez Canal for their ships.

A turn in Arab politics where heightened tension with Israel is desirable.

Unilateral diversion of the Jordans waters by Israel.

The Middle East is so unpredictable that the unexpected may happen and the area may even stay quiet for some time.

In my year in the Middle East, I consider the only way I increased my military knowledge was by becoming familiar with the geography of the area. Despite this, I found my tour interesting, mainly I think, because I occupied myself as constructively as possible. I do not think there is any solution to the Arab/Israeli problem in sight at present. It is probably, therefore, that UNTSO will continue to function for a long time and that many more Patricia's will continue to serve in it.

Page..

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There are four Mixed Armistice Commissions (MAC's), each charged with maintaining the peace in its area and supervising the operation of a specific armistice agreement. All MACs have a UN Chairman appointed by the Chief of Staff, and provision for a member from each participating country. Military observers and a civilian staff are assigned to assist the chairman. The numbers assigned to any particular MAC may vary from time to time in accordance with the amount of work there is to do.

Israel Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC)

This is the smallest MAC and functions well. Headquarters is in Beirut Lebanon.

Israel Syria Mixed Armistice Commission (ISMIC)

The participants will not attend joint meetings. There is less trouble than before but the border is a potential trouble spot.
This is the largest MAC. Headquarters is in Damascus Syria with sub headquarters located in Tiberias, Israel and Qunatra Syria.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Israel Mixed Armistice Commission (HJIMAC)

This is the second largest MAC. Co-operation is improving. Headquarters is in the neutral zone in Jerusalem, between the Old City (Jordan) and the New City (Israel).

Egypt Israel Mixed Armistice Commission (EIMAC)

It is the second smallest MAC. It is under the operational direction of the Commander of UNEF as it is in his area. In addition to its normal work it does investigation for UNEF.

NOTE: This outline organization shown here was still in effect in October 1959.

UNMOGIP

by Major Owen Browne

Major Owen Browne was a company commander with 2PPCLI prior to his posting to UNMOGIP. He should be returning to Canada in May this year.

"If you have a chair handy, Major Browne, you had better sit down. I have some rather startling news for you—you've been posted to UNMOGIP." So said my CO when he called me on the telephone at Camp Wainwright from Edmonton. That was a long time ago—in April, 1959.

"Sir," I protested, "I know Brown is a common name but perhaps you have me confused with some other fellow named Brown. I can't be posted. I've only been back with the unit a short time. Anyway, what the blazes is UNMOGIP? It sounds like a rude belch." If there was little sense in what I was saying it was because I was trying to keep the surprise out of my voice.

"Well, Owen," replied the CO, "UNMOGIP is 'United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan', though it's not really in India or Pakistan, it's in Kashmir. As you probably know, part of Kashmir is now occupied by India and Pakistan—West Pakistan, that is, not East Pakistan which is over by Burma."

Since the CO sounded as though he knew what he was talking about I decided to let well enough alone before he confused me further by dragging in East and West Germany.

"Yes sir, that's perfectly clear. I remember now," I replied, while trying to get those wheels in my brain grinding back to the days when I had been studying Current Affairs. The CO came to my rescue. "If I remember correctly," he said, "when the British pulled out of India a war started between India and Pakistan to decide who was going to get the state of Kashmir."

"Just when the thing was going nicely," I interrupted, "the United Nations sprang to attention, stopped everything, created a cease fire line, and gave birth to a new baby called UNMOGIP. That was about six years ago, wasn't it?" My voice rang with confidence.

"No. It was eleven years ago."

"Oh!" The confidence in my voice faded.

My wife received the news of my posting in the manner all wives receive unexpected news of their husband's postings. "We can't be posted," she said, "my daffodils are just starting to come up and, anyway, where is this place Uhnmoojyp? Is it near Vancouver? I told you I wanted to go to Vancouver next."

During the following weeks I did a lot of research and technical reading, in order to have a proper background for my new job. I diligently

poured over books such as "Lives of the Bengal Lancers" and "Bugles and a Tiger". I even reread one or two of Mickey Spillane's old texts but, alas, could find nothing about UNMOGIP in them. Then, my papers started arriving from Army Headquarters and some of my misunderstandings were immediately removed, to be replaced by confusion.

I had not been able to understand why our Chief Clerk had worn such a supercilious grin when handing me the papers from AHQ—until I read them. They listed a number of pre-requisites:

"Officers selected for posting to UNMOGIP must be able to speak, read, and write English . . ."

"Boy," I thought, "they must really be dragging the bottom of the barrel for this one."

". . . must be able to walk up to eight hours a day and climb to elevations of approximately 16,000 feet . . ."

I began to feel uneasy about my waistline.

". . . must be able to subsist on a diet consisting mainly of curry, goat's milk, and dahl . . ."

That one didn't worry me. I had survived years of mutton stew during the Second World War. But what the devil could this dahl stuff be?

". . . must have an even temperment and be able to work with nationals from other countries . . ."

That was alright too, unless they meant it to apply to poker as well.

I have no friends in a poker game.

And so it went. For this I had slaved to pass Staff College!

Eventually, after needles for yellow fever, plague, typhoid, tetanus, cholera, polio, and something else thrown in for good luck, and with my family tucked away, I took off for the other side of the globe. A few days and a few air hostesses later I found myself in Srinagar, Kashmir.

My first impression of UNMOGIP was that the prerequisite to know the English language thoroughly was not so silly after all. The staff here is drawn from about twenty countries and all business is conducted in English. It is not uncommon to hear something like, "Oi tot de speakink vas in Inglis to be yet. Vot is dis lanvage Ahstrylylin? Dat is Inglis, no?"

At the time of writing, the permanent head of UNMOGIP is an Australian Lieutenant General, with a staff consisting of an administrative and operations component, both headed by Canadians. The military Observers, who form the operations component, are all army officers drawn from Australia, Canada, Chile, Belgium, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay. The administrative component consists of internationally recruited civil servants who have chosen work with the UN as a full-time career. They are here with UNMOGIP from Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Eire, England, Greece, Haiti, Holland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, and United Arab Republic. You would be surprised to hear how many different ways "dammitall" can be said in English.

A second impression of UNMOGIP was that the prerequisite demanding physical fitness was not exaggerated in-so-far as the Military Observers are concerned. A large part of the area in which the Military Observers work is in the Pir Panjal range of the Greater Himalayan Mountains. Nearby Mt Nanga Parbat, at 26,600 feet, is the third highest mountain in the world, and the highest yet unclimbed. While none of the locations we have to visit are in the area of the glacial ice, it is not uncommon to work above the permanent snow line. My highest climb, to date, was to 14,500 feet and while the going was not hard, in the sense of cliff scaling or the expected mountain-climbing hazards, the air is so rarified that it is difficult to get a proper lung-full of air, and progress is extremely slow.

The Karachi Agreement of 1950 specifies that neither the Indian or Pakistan Armies will increase their potential beyond what it was at the time of the cease-fire agreement. A large part of the work of the Military Observers, therefore, is to periodically visit the various defended localities and inspect the defences in relation to this aspect of the agreement. With most of the defended localities being situated on ridge lines, mountain climbing becomes a matter of day-to-day routine.

My first climb, to 12,200 feet, was supposed to be a relatively easy one, and was part of the familiarization program given to new-comers. Break-you-in-easy is the theory, but the only relation between theory and practise comes in the words "break you". The party for this first climb consisted of a Swedish major, who was the old-timer breaking me in, two Indian Army officers, and an armed escort of four. Feeling very spry and half my age, I started off like a mountain goat, determined to show all the party that Canadian soldiers can do anything anyone else can do, if not better. That attitude lasted for the first thirty minutes climbing. By then, I was huffing and puffing like a steam engine almost out of water. My clothes were wringing wet, shapeless, and heavy from perspiration. Another thirty minutes passed and someone very kindly, without saying a word, placed a climbing stick into my hands, to help with balance and bracing. Another thirty minutes and I hid behind a boulder and removed my trouser "weights" and threw them away. Finally, I stopped measuring the climb in minutes and started measuring it in yards—75 yards up to that rock, and rest; 25 yards to that stump, and rest. Then, I stopped measuring the climb at all. I merely placed one foot ahead of the other until, just when I was finding it impossible to keep my lolling tongue inside my mouth, I looked up and saw we had arrived.

A big, neatly dressed Sikh sergeant was standing there looking at me with the faintest suggestion of a smile on his face. I thought, "Laugh at me will you, you devil." So I heaved a great sigh, threw out as much of my chest as I could and staggered up to him like a recruit, left-right, left-right and threw up my hand to return his salute. Unfortunately, in flicking up my hand I sprayed his face with perspiration but neither of us changed expressions. I had made it, and though the name of the

Patricias stands untarnished as a result, it was a long time before my eyes came back into proper focus.

By way of contrast to the mountains, a small number of Military Observer groups are stationed in the flat ground of the plains in the extreme west of the Jammu-Kashmir province. The problem of staying healthy in this area is not how to avoid getting shin splints, but how to avoid getting sunstroke, snake bites, scorpion and land-crab bites, athlete's foot and trench-foot from fungus and rot during the monsoons, and scrub-typhus from the mites which live in the long grass in many parts of the plains.

Another impression concerning UNMOGIP was that the prerequisite concerning the ability to handle an unusual diet is also quite logical. Ulcerous or "finnick" stomachs have no place here. Most of the Military Observers live at an Indian or Pakistan Brigade or Battalion HQ. Automatically, therefore, their diet becomes your diet. I have learned to eat raw onions regularly, to dine on green peppers and red chilis instead of lettuce for a salad, and to eat curry powder in meats to the extent that I am not sure whether my skin has darkened because of the sun outside or the curry inside me. However, having finally become accustomed to breathing out fire for two hours after every meal, I now find the food palatable and, in fact, quite enjoyable. Of course, this might be due to the fact that my taste buds have been burned away.

I have even learned to like "dahl". Since I mentioned that word earlier, I suppose I should now tell you that dahl is a vegetable mixture of corn, barley, curry, spices, and a vegetable resembling navy beans from which dahl gets its name. These ingredients are cooked together and served as a thick kind of vegetable stew. The recipes of no two cooks are the same for dahl, but then, the recipes of army cooks are rarely the same for anything anywhere in the world.

My fourth impression about UNMOGIP was about the business of temperament and accepting the customs of nationals from other countries. But how is one supposed to react when told, in all seriousness, by an Uruguayan, that it is a basically sloppy custom to use a saucer with a tea-cup? After being assured that saucers are not used in Uruguay, how does one answer the comment that, "You must be a sloppy people to have to use a saucer as a drip pan under your chin every time you drink a cup of tea?"

Furthermore, what would you say if a Danish officer, who had commanded the House-Guard of the King of Denmark, tried to tell you how to Troop-The-Color—and you a Patricia?

How would you break up an argument about women between a fellow who has four wives and lets them move around openly in public and a fellow who has only one wife and keeps her hidden in purdah (behind a curtain-like veil)?

If you found that the rats in your building were eating the buttons off your shirt, what method would you adopt to dispose of these rats? I obtained a cage-type rat trap and had been catching about three or four rats a day. After some time I checked with the orderly to see how he was disposing of the captured rats which I had been turning over to him. Imagine my surprise when I saw him take a cage to the back of the building and turn the rats loose. He simply could not kill those rats because his Hindu religion forbade it, as he might be killing a personal ancestor. Of course, one's own religion does not seem strange to himself but, in such circumstances, what do you do to get rid of the rats?

And how long do you suppose it takes to learn to eat your food with the right hand only—no tools, now!—without looking like a baby with a bowl of pablum? Only the right hand, mind you, because long ago Kashmiri custom decreed that a man uses only the right hand when indulging in any manly manipulations. The way one eats his food demonstrates whether or not he has really learned the significance of the deepening of a male voice.

East is east, and west is west, but here the twain have met.

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish . . . these aims . . . (Preamble to the UN Charter). From such has come this organization called UNMOGIP—a heterogeneous group of internationals who are trying to speak English without forgetting their mother tongue; who are trying to stay physically fit in a region of high mountains and tropical plains, while living on strange and unusual foods; who are enjoying some of the most spectacular scenery in the world, while trying at the same time to analyze its military significance in detail; who are trying to adhere to their own religious and social conventions, while intermingling with others who are adhering to such different religious and social practises that the whole is a study in contrast. Such is UNMOGIP. Such are the impressions of this Military Observer, from Canada's PPCLI, who is fortunate enough to be here. And to my dear wife—"No, my dear, UNMOGIP is not near Vancouver."

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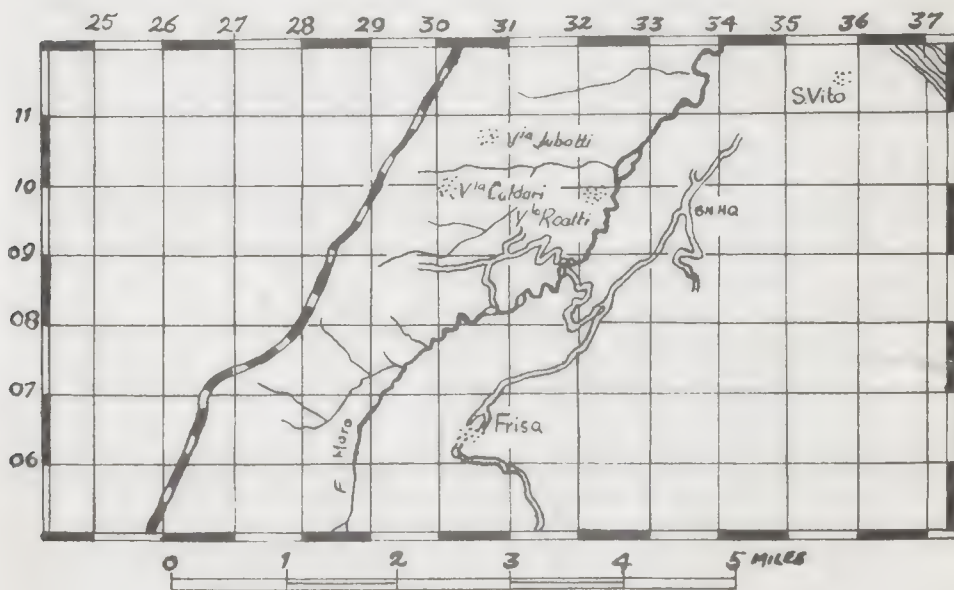
THE CROSSING OF THE MORO AND THE CAPTURE OF V. ROATTI

This article appeared in Canadian Army Training Manual number 42 dated September 1944. It was written by Lt Col CB Ware, CO PPCLI at the time this action took place. (Brigadier Ware, DSO, is presently at the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom).

On the 4th of December 1943, the PPCLI were concentrated on the high ground overlooking the Moro River. The battalion was on the left side of the brigade sector with the 8th Indian Division on the left in Frisa. During the night 4th-5th December, reconnaissance patrols were sent out to cover engineer reconnaissance of the bridge at Grid Reference 317086, to find suitable fords for tanks, and to gain information of the enemy in the Roatti area.

One squadron from 44th Royal Tank Regiment joined the PPCLI in this area on the morning of the 5th December, and a warning order to prepare for crossing the Moro River in the Roatti area that night, was given by the commander of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Very little was known of enemy intentions or dispositions on the far side of the Moro. It was thought that Roatti was probably a lightly held outpost, with stronger disposition in the Caldari and Jubatti area. Day-light reconnaissance patrols were consequently immediately sent out to pinpoint enemy dispositions around Roatti and to check fords and routes for infantry. These patrols succeeded in pinpointing five machine gun posts on the perimeter of the nearside of the village. They confirmed that the



steep slopes on this side did not offer any good routes up, but that the right flank appeared to be more suitable.

During the afternoon of the 5th December the CO of PPCLI was ordered to cross the Moro on the night of 5th-6th December, capture Roatti, reorganize there until joined by the 44th Royal Tank Regiment in support, at first light, then exploit as quickly as possible to Caldari and cut the Orsogna-Ortona lateral. This operation was to be supported by 1st Canadian Infantry Division artillery. All reconnaissance having been completed the CO of PPCLI issued orders to his sub unit and supporting arms commanders in daylight from Grid Reference 328094, which overlooked the Moro and Roatti. After dark the CO of the 44th Royal Tank Regiment sent tank officers with PPCLI reconnaissance patrols to look for tank crossings. These were found to be extremely difficult but no thought of failure was entertained. A reconnaissance patrol from 12 Platoon, B Company, under Lieutenant J. L. McCulloch, was sent out at last light, with orders to penetrate to the village and gain last minute information on enemy dispositions affecting the route in. This patrol did excellent work and brought back important information regarding enemy activity in that end of the village.

PLAN AND METHOD

The enemy was judged to be holding the village by a perimeter defence with a garrison in the town itself. The plan was to make a silent crossing with no preliminary artillery or machine gun support, this crossing to be made on a one company front at the best ford at Grid Reference 324096.

Companies were to cross on a timed basis, with the leading company coming in from the right flank, breaking the perimeter, and the remainder passing through the gap thus created. Enemy dispositions did not point to the river being covered by machine gun fire, and as it was not anticipated that the crossing itself would be hindered by small arms fire, the leading company was to press right in and so gain the maximum surprise. The forming of a bridgehead to secure the crossing for supply routes was to be left to the last company to cross. Guides to company forming-up places were supplied by B Company. The tanks were to come down the road to the blown bridge at Grid Reference 317087, ford the river and move along it to the right of the village and thence up a steep and twisting mule trail, arriving as soon as possible after first light.

The battalion order of crossing was as under:

- B Company—2400 hours Zero hour
- A Company—0020 hours 2400 hours
- C Company—0050 hours
- D Company—on order

Company tasks were:

B Company—to force the main perimeter and capture the main village (South West) part, Grid Reference 319098

A Company—to capture the North East part of the village, Grid Reference 321098. This part is separated from the main village by a wide draw.

C Company—to concentrate in the area of Grid Reference 321097 on the outskirts of the village, and when the village was clear to pass through B Company to occupy the area of Grid Reference 315095.

D Company—to form the bridgehead to secure the crossing and routes for the supply mule trains and tanks.

Artillery forward observation officers from 3rd Canadian Field Regiment were allotted one to B Company, one an observation post on the near side of the Moro, and the CO's representative travelling with the Battalion Commander. All No. 22 wireless sets were mule packed.

Intercommunication by wireless was normal with the CO's No. 78 wireless set control, and No. 18 wireless set link to Rear Battalion HQ at Grid Reference 335095. Rear Battalion was on line to Brigade HQ. The 2nd in command of the 44th Royal Tank Regiment was at Rear Battalion HQ at all times in wireless communication with all squadrons of his regiment. The Battalion HQ No. 22 set moved by mule with the Battalion Commander.

Zero hour was 2400 hours.

COURSE OF THE BATTLE

All companies reached their forming-up places in good time and without incident, although the going was very steep and it was hard to keep silent. Considerable difficulty was encountered getting mules down the steep bank and they were finally forced to come down in separate parties.

B Company crossed the river at 2400 hours. The fording was very silent and there were no incidents. They moved down to the right and the leading platoon passed a track junction which led on the left to the main part of the town and on the right to the north-east part, before fire was opened. Fire from enemy machine guns was opened up from the left and above this platoon. This fire was not very effective and the platoon was getting into position to deal with this when further cross fire was opened up from the right, with some grenades. There was a rather confusing fire fight during which time Bren guns and 2 inch mortars firing low angle were effectively used. The company commander made his plan to knock out these posts and assaulted from the left flank. Two posts were knocked out by grenade and rushing, and occupants taken prisoner. Enemy fire had broken out in several places around the perimeter, but was largely ineffective. Progress was slow but B Company finally forced its way into the outskirts of town and then to the town square. Positions were taken up and as fire appeared to be coming from all directions, mopping up was carried out by patrols in sectors of the village, as divided by the company commander. Several prisoners were taken and mopping up took until 0700 hours. These prisoners were in a majority of cases quite surprised to see the strength in the town and many of them had been asleep until the company entered.

Breakfast was ready in some of the houses.

A Company in the meantime crossed according to plan and were still in the valley when machine gun fire opened up from above them. Scouts were in close contact with B Company and A Company took up a position in rear of B Company until they had broken through.

A Company then pushed through to the outskirts of the town and swung off to their objective on the right. Their first contact with the enemy was a motorcyclist coming down the road from the B Company objective, shouting, "Achtung". He was effectively dealt with. 8 Platoon on the left investigated a house which was showing a light. It had been occupied and was apparently the German HQ, as there was a sign, 5 Company HQ—Regt 90 Pz Div. The occupants fled in the direction of 7 Platoon and although some escaped, five or six were taken prisoner. One with his hands up threw a grenade and was promptly shot in the foot. Mopping up immediately commenced and more prisoners were taken from the houses and caves in the vicinity.

C. Company crossed according to plan and with Battalion HQ were concentrated on the outskirts of the town about 0600 hours waiting for B Company to finish mopping up. D Company was in position as bridge-head, and mules were starting to come up.

The night had been very dark and confusing, with considerable firing on both sides, and first light was very welcome to enable the company positions to be reorganized and to complete the mopping up. There was considerable sniping still going on and the Battalion scouts and snipers had some good shooting in dealing with this. Considerable ammunition had been used up by all companies in the night's fighting.

Soon after first light there was a prolonged mortar barrage, including Nebelwerfers, and shelling on the whole town and it was soon apparent that a counter attack was developing against A Company from in front and to their left. 10 Platoon of B Company was occupying a position in and about a house which enfiladed an enemy forming-up place and got in some deadly execution. The enemy took good advantage of the cover provided in the olive groves and the remainder of B Company was unable to assist except by sniping.

7 Platoon of A Company was the left forward platoon of A Company and stood its ground until one section ran completely out of ammunition. Lieutenant R. Carey, MC, ordered this section back and when another section was out of ammunition he was subsequently taken prisoner with five other ranks from 7 Platoon. His defence enabled the remainder of the company to be successfully redisposed.

Company HQ was meantime under heavy machine gun fire and Major W. de N. Watson, MC, commanding A Company, coolly reorganized his company. 8 Platoon covered the move of Company HQ into a new position and then covered by fire from 9 Platoon, 8 Platoon worked itself into

better positions. 9 Platoon was in an excellent position and did good execution on the attacking force. From that time on the enemy were unable to advance or change their disposition.

The ammunition supply was tense, but some was rushed up from C Company and D Company and the situation was well in hand. C Company was concentrated, ready to deliver an immediate counter attack if the situation should warrant it.

The tanks in support could be seen from first light slowly making their way along the river. The mule track was most narrow and tortuous and progress was difficult and slow. By a fine effort five tanks finally got up to the battalion position. The leading one, with the squadron commander on foot, arrived about 0930 hours and was in action soon after arrival. Enemy positions were pointed out to the troop commander, and he swung his leading tank into action. The sound of the 75mm and the unlimited machine gun ammunition was very cheering. Soon five tanks were in action and in a short time all position had been pointed out and there were no live Germans in Roatti. The Germans did not lack courage and one machine gun post opened fire on the leading tank and kept firing until the machine gun crew were killed. The infantry-tank co-operation could not have been higher. The arrival of the tanks coincided with the arrival of the first ammunition mule train and the enemy were completely driven off by 1000 hours. The enemy had every intention of coming to stay and were loaded with blankets, food and a recent German EFI issue.

Several more were captured, hiding in caves, two hiding below Battalion HQ were captured by the Signals Officer. Prisoners were from a different company—Regiment 90 PG Division. Both artillery sets had been knocked out by shell fire and all shooting was done through the rear Battalion HQ link until fresh sets were brought up.

The Commander of 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade ordered PPCLI to reorganize and consolidate on the position. The mule trail had become impossible and no more tanks could get up. The position was reorganized and digging completed. A and B Companies consolidated in roughly the same position, with B Company having 11 Platoon in a vineyard on the south end of the town; 12 Platoon in the area of the houses and in front of the south-west corner of the town and 10 Platoon in the morning position. Scouts and snipers were positioned in the town and C Company was located centrally for counter attacks to either flank. One platoon of D Company was placed under command of A Company and the remainder dealt with sniping occurring against mule trains. Mule trains had arrived with much ammunition of all types. The tanks were placed in hull down positions to deal with any tank threat from the Caldari direction, which was deemed the only suitable tank approach. Reconnaissance and standing patrols were sent out to give early warning of other counter attack. All defences were tied in and the battalion was perfectly set for the next counter attack.

The second counter attack was infantry cum tanks from the left flank along the axis of road junction, Grid Reference 309091, to Roatti.

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First warning was given by a standing patrol of B Company at the houses, Grid Reference 313094. The attacking force consisted of seven Mk IV special tanks and roughly a company or more of infantry. Fire was opened from these tanks from the houses, Grid Reference 313094, one tank was knocked out by Battalion Anti-Tank guns across the Moro valley. The houses on the edge of town were subjected to machine gun, high explosive, and armoured piercing fire.

The attacking force split into two groups immediately after opening fire. Three tanks followed by infantry immediately swung off the road to the left through the olive groves, making for the 10 Platoon position. The remaining tanks swung to the right, making for 11 and 12 Platoon positions. Artillery fire was brought down but the attack came on. One tank on the right was knocked out by Shermans and the three making for 10 Platoon positions were all knocked out, although one got into the middle of 12 Platoon positions. The tank attack was then thoroughly broken and no more was heard from them. A Company HQ was heavily shelled by high explosive and armored piercing shells. A heavy smoke concentration appeared on A Company's right flank and a thrust from that direction was expected, but did not materialize.

The infantry accompanying the tanks deployed when close to the town and attempted to infiltrate in. They were met with such heavy and accurate fire from Bren guns and rifles that they were forced back a number of times. The tanks were having excellent machine gun shoots. Each time the enemy fell back they reorganized in the cover of the olive groves and came on again. One group succeeded in getting into some houses on the edge of town, but were trapped there and after two or three were killed, waved a white flag and gave themselves up. A Company were getting in longer range fire on the enemy left flank. On our left flank 11 Platoon, in spite of a grave danger of being outflanked, held off all enemy and succeeded in killing many. A PIAT fired at a tank at 75 yards range was unsuccessful as the bombs failed to explode.

After the fifth attempt to get into the town had failed, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind many dead, some prisoners and five knocked out tanks. One Sherman was knocked out. A German demolition party later blew up one of their knocked-out tanks.

The battalion was again reorganized. D Company bolstered up the left flank and night positions were taken up. Patrols were sent out and discovered that the road junction at Grid Reference 309091 was held, Caldari area was very active and there was considerable digging activity in the area of Jubatti, and this ridge artillery was used extensively with good effect and screams and much yelling followed several shoots. About 2200 hours reconnaissance parties arrived up from the Loyal Edmonton Regiment, who were pushing through PPCLI to take Caldari in the morning. This was later cancelled and further orders were to be received in the morning. With the exception of shelling, mortaring, some machine

gunning from the Jubatti ridge and one threat which caused a complete stand-to, the night passed without incident.

Casualties in the battalion over the whole action were eight killed, nine missing (believed prisoners of war), and sixty wounded. There were 17 and 11 stretcher cases on the first and second days respectively and 32 walking wounded. Casualties occurring as a result of the heavy mortar and shell fire throughout the day were nested in company areas until they could be brought to the regimental aid post in a quiet interval. Here they received necessary first aid and were retained until dusk when mortar and shell fire had diminished. Evacuation was effected by stretcher parties of 60 and 45 men on the respective days, composed mainly of A echelon personnel. Their route was entirely overland for almost two miles in most difficult conditions down the muddy slopes of the valley and along the river course to the bridge at Grid Reference 317087 where they were met by battalion and field ambulance transport which took them to the 5th Canadian Field Ambulance, Medical Dressing Station in San Vito. The walking wounded made their own way back to the rear regimental aid post at Rear Battalion HQ, thence in ambulances to the medical dressing station.

Between 45 and 50 prisoners were taken during the action. Those in the original assault were all from 5 Company—Regiment, 90 Panzer Division and by the time the second counter attack was over prisoners had been taken from all companies of the regiment. A mass of German equipment was captured, including machine guns, rifles, pistols, wireless sets, telephones, three mortorcycles, clothing, blankets, food and cigarettes. Six 81mm mortars were captured intact and one anti-tank gun which was dragged up the hill during the first counter attack. These mortars and anti-tank guns were later manned by trained personnel in the rifle companies and used against the enemy. It is estimated that considerably over 100 Germans were killed the first day.



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Customs of the Service

By Lt D I Ross

Frequently, during the course of our daily service routine, we become completely immersed in our work and do not take the time to consider why certain things are done as they are and how this came about. This article outlines the history of a number of practises and customs of our Army commencing with the origin of the custom of wearing sashes.

The original purpose of the sash was quite practical. It was used for carrying a wounded officer off the field. The sash was usually made of silk as this material is strong, light, and full enough to enclose the human form. As far back as the seventeenth century the sash was worn either around the waist or over a shoulder, falling to the opposite side. Gradually, the wearing of sashes developed into a sign of rank.

During the seventeenth century the material used for sashes was similar to that still in use but considerable variation prevailed in regard to the fringes. Commissioned officers generally wore fringes of gold or silver but some preferred silver or gold network, while other favored plain crimson silk. By degrees, however, great uniformity came about until the use of gold and silver network became confined to the higher officers, as is the case today.

In 1747 a Clothing Regulation directed that Infantry officers should wear the sash over the right shoulder and Cavalry officers over the left shoulder, and that NCOs of both arms should wear it around the waist. In 1768 a Royal Warrant for Clothing gave more precise details in regard to color, material, and method for wearing the sash. This warrant declared that:

Officers of Cavalry and Infantry—"The sashes will be crimson silk and worn around the waist."

Sergeants of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons—"A sash round the waist of crimson spun silk, with a stripe of the facings of the regiment."

Sergeants of Infantry—"The sash to be crimson worsted with a stripe of the color of the facing of the regiment and worn around the waist."

Multicolored sashes, such as those described above, were finally abolished because when they get wet the colors ran into each other. By 1912 all officers wore their sashes around the waist, knotted on the left side, whilst warrant officers and sergeants wore theirs over the right shoulder, falling to the left side. The wearing of red sashes was discontinued during World War II but was reintroduced in 1947.

The familiar red tabs worn on the collars of the coats of General Officers, Brigadiers, and Colonels also have a long history, reaching back at least to the fifteenth century. The official name for these red tabs is "Gorget Patches," and originally the gorget was a piece of armour which

protected the throat or gorge. After protective armor was no longer used the gorget, as one of the distinguishing marks of an officer's uniform, remained until well into the nineteenth century.

It was directed that the King's Arms would be engraved on the gorgets along with the number of the regiment. They were made of gilt or silver according to the color of the buttons on the uniform and were usually hung around the neck from ribbons and rested upon the upper part of the breast. During the war in South Africa, 1899-1902, a type of khaki uniform was introduced, and in order to distinguish General Officers, red patches of material worn on the collar were introduced. These symbolical "Gorget Patches" remain in use today.

The custom of linking regiments and corps of different countries together in a formal alliance is peculiar to the military forces of the British Commonwealth. Not only are British regiments and corps allied to those of Dominions and Colonies, but regiments and corps of different Dominions are also linked together by an extension of the custom.

Credit for initiating the idea of regimental alliances goes to the late General the Earl of Donald, when General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia in 1903. He felt that a feeling of comradeship, already present, could be further developed between Canadian Militia regiments and British regiments. He reasoned that the Militia regiments would stand to gain some advantages, such as qualified instructors, from the regiments with which they were affiliated. He also hoped that British regulars who had left the army might by this system find friends to help them when they sought their fortunes overseas. Lord Dundonald put the idea to Field Marshal Earl Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and the latter fully endorsed the idea.

The first regiments to affiliate were The Gordon Highlanders and the 48th Highlanders of Toronto. The title "Sister Regiments" was first proposed but the word "Sister" did not find favor and the word "Allied" was substituted. The alliance between The Gordon Highlanders and the 48th Highlanders was duly recorded in the Army List for July, 1904. Each year, since then, new alliances have been approved between regiments having some common association.

Some of the "common associations" between regiments are quite obvious, such as regiments with similar titles, or Dominion Regiments with numbers identical to those borne by British Infantry Regiments up to 1881. The alliance of the Coldstream Guards to the Governor General's Foot Guards of Canada is based on the fact that the uniform of both regiments is almost identical. Both the King's Own Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade are allied to several rifle regiments of the Dominions. All large corps such as the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Army Service Corps, are allied to their "opposite numbers" in the Dominions.

In December, 1924, multiple alliance were allowed, thus removing the restriction of only one regiment or corps of each Dominion being permitted to be allied to one British regiment or corps. In 1931, regiments

of the Dominions were permitted to become allied to each other. Under this arrangement, for instance, The West Yorkshire Regiment, The Royal Montreal Regiment of Canada, the 14th Bn Australian Infantry, and The Waikato Regiment of New Zealand, all became allied to each other. Due to the recent reorganization of the armies of Great Britain and the Dominions some regiments have been disbanded or amalgamated or reorganized out of all recognition of their former selves, and this has resulted in the termination of some alliances.

The practise of saluting with the hand has brought forth a number of theories to account for its origin. The most likely seems to be that the raising of the open hand was a demonstration of mutual trust and respect exercised by nobility in the days of chivalry. In token of these sentiments, knights when meeting one another placed themselves in an attitude of defencelessness by uncovering their head or raising their vizors. But headdresses have not always been easy to remove quickly, and so the preliminary movement of raising the hand to the head became accepted as the earnest intention of the completing the whole movement.

During the seventeenth century saluting in both the French and British armies was by removal of the headdress. At some time during the first part of the eighteenth century, however, the Coldstream Guards departed from this practise, for a regimental order of 1745 read: "The men are ordered not to pull off their hats when they pass an officer or speak to one, but only to clap their hands to their hats, and bow as they pass by." This may have started a practise or confirmed an existing one, which spread to other regiments.

For many years saluting was performed with the hand farthest from the officer saluted. This involved saluting with the left hand when passing an officer on the right-hand side. To some Indian troops saluting with the left hand was an insult and this method was abolished in 1918.

The idea of defencelessness is also seen in the former practise of firing gun salutes with live shot. In days past, when it took some time to reload a gun after it had been fired, a ship going into a foreign port could not suddenly assume an offensive attitude when its guns had recently been fired. Firing the guns was therefore evidence that they were empty.

In the "Present Arms" the rifle is placed in a position where it can do no harm to the person saluted.

Until recently, the salute with the sword was reminiscent of Crusader days, when the knight kissed the hilt before entering conflict. The hilt represented the Cross and the motions of the salute roughly described a cross. In the present salute some of the motions have been omitted.

To trace the origin of carrying colors one must go back to the days of early man who fixed his family badge to a pole and held it aloft in battle as a rallying point should the occasion arise. Medieval chivalry followed the same idea when they placed their armorial bearings on their

banners so that they would float on high well above the battle. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when armies were beginning to adopt a system of regimentation, each company was allotted a Color, a system which persisted for about a hundred years. In 1751, regiments were allowed only two colors, King's and Regimental, and this arrangement has remained until the present day.

As the purpose of Colors was to advertise the presence of commanders, those regiments whose duty it was to skirmish ahead of the main body, where speed and concealment were essential to the execution of their duty, did not carry Colors. These were Rifle Regiments, which is the reason they still do not carry Colors. In the cavalry the counterpart of Rifles is Lancers and Hussars, who do not carry Standards or Guidons for the same reason.

Colors are regarded as the symbol of the spirit of the regiment, for on them are borne the battle honors and badges granted to the regiment in commemoration of its valiant deeds. This association of Colors and heroic deeds has caused them to be regarded with an attitude of veneration. To a large extent they portray the history of the regiment. The full history is contained in written records, but as these are not portable in a convenient form, the Colors, emblazoned with distinctions for long and honorable service, are something in the nature of silken history.

There are a good many terms in everyday use which are traceable to the Army. "Mufti," signifying civilian clothes as opposed to uniform, must certainly date from the Crusades, as it is an Arabic or Saracen term for ordinary dress as distinguished from that worn on a ceremonial or official occasion. The word "barrack" or "park" probably also originated from the Crusades, one word being a corruption of the other, for this is an Arabic term for the formation of camels when collected for the night, as guns are parked or soldiers collected in barracks. "To drink a bumper"—Bumper was the name for a leather jack or flagon, which was called the bombard, an early form of cannon made of leather reinforced with iron hoops. The term "lock, stock, and barrel," indicating completeness, arises from the fact that the different parts of the musket were accounted for separately on different pages of the equipment ledger.

Much has been written about customs of the service and undoubtedly much still remains to be written. To even begin treating the subject adequately would require the writing of a small volume. The interested reader is referred to an excellent publication by Major TJ Edwards entitled "Military Customs," published by Gale and Polden Ltd. in Great Britain. A study of service customs, while interesting for its own sake, will also foster a strong sense of continuity with the past which can be a great benefit to the soldier of any era.

Confidential Comments

Once a year, Commanding Officers throughout the services submit a Confidential Report on officers, under their command. To assist them

in making up these reports we have included some comments that have been extracted from Confidential Files.

This officer has talents but has kept them well hidden. Combs his hair to one side and appears rustic. Does not drink but is a good mixer. Can express a sentence in two paragraphs any time.

A quiet, reticent, neat appearing officer. Industrious, tenacious, diffident, careful and neat. I do not wish to have this officer under my command at any time.

He has failed despite the opportunity to do so.

His leadership is outstanding except for his lack of ability to get along with his subordinates.

He has failed to demonstrate any example of outstanding weakness.

He hasn't any mental traits.

A tall stocky officer.

Needs careful watching since he borders on the brilliant.

His departure is in no way considered a loss. In fact it is a gain.

This transfer was concurred in by all commanders with a sense of relief.

A particularly fine appearance when astride of horse.

Believes sincerely in the power of prayer and it is astonishing to note how many times his prayers are answered.

Open to suggestions but never follows same.

Continually fails to meet the low standard he has set for himself. Never makes the same mistake twice but it seems to me that he has made them all once.

Very often this officer is sober.

In any change of policy or procedure he can be relied upon to produce the improbably hypothetical situation in which the new policy will not work.

Gives the appearance of being fat due to the tight clothes he wears.

Is stable under pressure and is not influenced by superiors.

Is keenly analytical. His highly developed mentality could best be used in the research and development field. He lacks common sense.

Has developed into a good round staff officer.

Tends to over-estimate himself and under-estimate his problems, being surprised and confused by the resulting situations.

This officer's physical condition is good (broken leg).

This officer is trying . . . very trying!

An independent thinker with a mediocre mentality.

Maintains good relations unilaterally.

An exceptionally well qualified officer with a broad base.

Tends to create the impression of unpositive personality through needless and undiscerning gentility and soft-spokenness.

Of average intelligence, except for lack of judgment on one occasion in attempting to capture a rattlesnake, for which he was hospitalized.

This officer should be posted to another English-speaking unit and so raise the standard of both.

Patricia Officers

Location List

ZP 1496	Brig CB Ware, DSO, CD.....	Imp Def College, England
ZH 1136	Col NG Wilson-Smith, DSO, MBE, CD.....	AHQ, Ottawa
ZM 102	Lt Col JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD.....	CO, 1 PPCLI
ZK 984	Lt Col AJ Baker, MBE, CD.....	AHQ, (D Pers) AAG
ZB 1221	Lt Col AC Brett, CD.....	HQ Cent Comd
ZP 1546	Lt Col T de Faye, MBE, CD.....	Cas(W)
ZF 276	Lt Col JR Cameron, OBE, CD.....	AHQ, (CGS)
ZB 416	Lt Col EW Cutbill, DSO, ED.....	UNTSO
ZC 1112	Lt Col NM Gemmell, DSO, CD.....	HQ Camp Wainwright
ZP 1995	Lt Col JE Leach, MBE, CD.....	CAS(W)
ZK 562	Lt Col JK Mahony, VC CD.....	HQ Altarea
ZL 660	Lt Col GWL Nicholson, CD.....	AHQ, (D HIST))
ZK 128	Lt Col FN Pope, CD.....	AHQ, (AG Branch)
ZH 166	Lt Col WJ Saul, CD.....	Staff College, Kingston
ZK 2175	Lt Col VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD.....	GO, 2 PPCLI <i>NO MANAREA</i>
ZM 1134	Lt Col SC Waters.....	Quantico, Virginia
ZB 574	Lt Col HF Wood, CD.....	AHQ, GS Br. (D HIST)
ZH 577	Lt Col LH Young, CD.....	Ft Churchill, Man
ZP 1463	Major KJ Arril, CD.....	PPCLI Depot
ZK 232	Major LW Basham.....	HQ West Comd
ZL 237	Major G G Brown, CD.....	1 CIBG
ZM 4121	Major OR Browne, CD.....	UNMOG, Pakistan <i>CALE</i>
ZH 738	Major RF Bruce, MBE, CD.....	1 PPCLI
ZM 198	Major REM Cross, CD.....	CALE
ZG 3175	Major RF Doran.....	AHQ, QMG Br (DDD-TSO)
ZB 2618	Major SL Dymond, CD.....	HQ CBUME
ZP 1388	Major MJ Egan, CD.....	AHQ, GS Br. (DSO - GSO 2)
ZP 1391	Major AS Ennis Smith, CD.....	HQ East Comd
ZP 1546	Major N Featherstone.....	Esquimalt Garrison
ZK 136	Major JDM Gillan, CD.....	HQ BC Area
ZM 801	Major RH Graham, CD.....	1 PPCLI
ZD 761	Major GA Gunton, CD.....	1 PPCLI <i>CAS(W)</i>
ZB 670	Major WE Hall, CD.....	2 PPCLI
ZH 419 <i>LT-60</i>	Major CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD.....	HQ West Comd <i>CO 2 PPCLI</i>
ZK 824	Major AGW Harbord-Harbord, CD.....	1 PPCLI
ZK 538	Major WG Harris.....	HQ Man Area
ZM 4395	Major DR Harrison.....	AHQ, GS Br. (DMI)
ZL 400	Major JL Hart, ED, CD.....	HQ Sask Area
ZL 1856	Major GE Henderson, CD.....	RCSA, Shilo <i>2 PPCLI</i>
ZG 165	Major CO Huggard, CD.....	HQ Calgary Garrison
ZM 1094	Major DOR Kearns, CD.....	HQ Ft Churchill, Man

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ZK 2508	Major DK MacQuarrie.....	RCS of I	
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ZK 427	Major AMG Potts, CD.....	HQ 2 CIBC	
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ZH 441	Major AV Robbins, CD.....	2 PPCLI	PALESTINE
ZH 473	Major ER Sharpe, CD.....	CALE	
ZA 1161	Major HA Snelgrove.....	AHQ, (D Man)	
ZH 3374	Major LA Swick, CD.....	2 PPCLI	
ZL 298	Major PO Stayner, CD.....	HQ NB Area	
ZP 1445	Major WHJ Stutt, CD.....	HQ West Comd	ATAAREA
ZM 817	Major WBC Sutherland, CD.....	1 PPCLI	
ZK 647	Major EW Thomas, MBE.....	HQ BC Area	
ZK 4379	Major HDP Tighe, MC, CD.....	AHQ, (DMT - GSO 2)	
ZL 849	Major WMW Wilson, CD.....	Ft Bragg, N Carolina	
ZM 2480	Major EJ Williams.....	HQ East Comd	PALESTINE
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ZK 4185	Capt J T Braithwaite, CD.....	No. 11 PD, Vancouver	
ZB 10014	Capt EI Borkofsky, CD.....	Calgary	
ZL 3984	Capt AP Bull, CD.....	AHQ, GS Br. (DCD - GSO 3)	
ZH 9923	Capt AG Caesar, CD.....	PPCLI Depot	
ZM 5602	Capt RW Cavett, CD.....	No 11 PD, Vancouver	
ZH 4139	Capt AH Constant, CD.....	2 PPCLI	
ZH 9591	Capt W Craig.....	PPCLI Depot	
ZL 4023	Capt W Davis, CD.....	RCSME	
ZL 9559	Capt W Dechant.....	2 PPCLI	
ZH 5774	Capt DC Denison.....	HQ West Ont Area	
ZB 10059	Capt FB Dorsey.....	HQ West Comd	
ZK 3834	Capt MG Duncan.....	1 PPCLI	
ZB 4108	Capt MC Edwards, CD.....	RCS of I	
ZM 3234	Capt CM Findlay, CD.....	AHQ, GS Br. (DSO&P)	
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ZH 4432	Capt BM Munro.....	1 PPCLI
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ZL 4347	Capt GK Nicholson.....	1 PPCLI
ZM 4869	Capt JJB Pariseau.....	2 PPCLI
ZM 5453	Capt CA Petrie.....	"I" Staff, Sask Area
ZK 4697	Capt RS Peacock.....	RMC, Kingston, Ont
ZB 9954	Capt HNP Quick.....	MCCD Indo China
ZG 4443	Capt JM Reid.....	HQ Camp Wainwright
ZK 4350	Capt JJ Regan, CD.....	HQ Cent Comd
ZP 9283	Capt EO Roberts.....	HQ West Comd
ZK 10126	Capt DS Robertson.....	1 PPCLI
ZL 9929	Capt WC Robertson, MC CD.....	PPCLI Depot
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ZC 5285	Lt JD Snowball.....	CALE	
ZK 7084	Lt FM Stevens.....	HQ BC Area	
ZK 5902	Lt MC Stewart.....	2 PPCLI	<i>AHQ, 74 Br</i>
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SP 21439	WO 1 Coutts, JC.....	2 PPCLI
SM 800225	RSM WO 1 Grimes LF, CD.....	RCS of I
SM 11398	RSM WO 1 Haas H, CD.....	PPCLI Depot
SH 19011	SMI WO 1 JW Macklin.....	HQ Man Area
SP 22175	WO 1 Watson AWL.....	HQ Sask Area
SL 109991	WO 2 Acton DH, CD.....	2 PPCLI
SH 45752	WO 2 Appleton RH, MM, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SK 3460	WO 2 Buxton RG, DCM, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SH 16381	CSMI WO 2 Carriere F, CD.....	RCS of I
SP 28012	WO 2 Clifton AT.....	CJATC, Rivers, Man
SB 90023	WO 2 Cole VD, MM, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SM 16683	CSM WO 2 Devlin JC, CD.....	PPCLI Depot
SP 21384	WO 2 Ellington WE.....	HQ BC Area
SP 22274	WO 2 England CL, CD.....	HQ Calgary Garrison
SP 22317	QMSI WO 2 Falconer J.....	HQ West Ont Area
SC 20511	WO 2 Gill WJ, CD.....	"T" Staff, HQ East Ont Area
SP 35301	WO 2 Goodwin LG.....	2 PPCLI
SP 21460	WO 2 Green AG.....	1 PPCLI
SP 22313	QMS WO 2 Hyde GJ, CD.....	RCS of I
SB 145945	CSM WO 2 King RJ.....	2 PPCLI
SP 22146	WO 2 Kendall W.....	HQ West Comd
SM 10712	WO 2 Larson HO, MC, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SD 82512	WO 2 Lynch PA, BEM, CD.....	HQ BC Area
SA 800233	WO 2 McKerracher WN.....	2 PPCLI
SK 67023	WO 2 McMahon EJ.....	2 PPCLI
SP 22081	WO 2 Mack FL.....	1 PPCLI
SP 22290	WO 2 Mackie JB.....	1 PPCLI
SM 800158	WO 2 Melnychuk M.....	HQ West Comd
SM 800238	WO 2 Morris EH.....	HQ 1 CIBG
SD 71293	CSM WO 2 Ogilvie WJ, CD.....	PPCLI Depot
SL 1365	WO 2 Roe DIT.....	2 PPCLI
SM 11563	WO 2 Rudd AJ.....	2 PPCLI
SP 21451	WO 2 Shaw SP.....	RCSME
SP 21389	CSM WO 2 Shone EA, CD.....	RCS of I
SH 17013	WO 2 Spiers CD.....	CJATC
SL 111324	WO 2 Stone JE.....	2 PPCLI
SP 7496	WO 2 Thomson, J.....	1 PPCLI
SD 16670	WO 2 Tobin WG.....	RCS of I
SK 62292	WO 2 Tutte KG, BEM, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SP 3331	WO 2 Verner GN.....	HQ Calgary Garrison
SP 22318	S/Sgt Adams SO.....	HQ Cent Comd
SA 800106	S/Sgt Brister BJ.....	2 PPCLI

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SK 14196	S/Sgt Camilleri PA.....	2 PPCLI
SL 13119	S/Sgt Casement WR.....	HQ Sask Area
SM 6440	S/Sgt Chatry HS.....	2 PPCLI
SB 122575	S/Sgt Danyleyko A, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SH 77201	S/Sgt Dodd FS.....	RMC, Royal Roads, Victoria
SK 42445	S/Sgt Frolek R.....	HQ Cent Ont Area
SP 21463	S/Sgt Falconer JRD.....	RCS of I,
SH 800059	S/Sgt Goddard DH.....	2 PPCLI
SK 14174	S/Sgt Harding CE.....	HQ Man Area
SP 21398	S/Sgt Hoffman D.....	HQ BC Area
SH 22474	S/Sgt Holden CA.....	1 PPCLI
SB 801992	S/Sgt Holligan BW.....	2 PPCLI
SM 106448	S/Sgt Klokeid JF, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SL 105897	S/Sgt Lock CH, CD.....	RCS of I
SA 125597	S/Sgt Mullholland CE.....	HQ CBUME
SM 800027	S/Sgt Myhre WE.....	I & A Staff HQ Calgary Garrison
SK 52294	S/Sgt Preston J.....	2 PPCLI
SK 12487	S/Sgt Richardson JH, DCM, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SL 36500	S/Sgt Roberts WM.....	HQ Sask Area
SM 16088	S/Sgt Roulston WJ.....	HQ West Comd
SH 22519	S/Sgt Schamehorn GC.....	RCSME
SH 14717	S/Sgt Shinn, JH.....	2 PPCLI
SM 800060	S/Sgt Sim AM.....	2 PPCLI
SL 111905	S/Sgt Spurrier DG.....	1 PPCLI
SH 16648	S/Sgt Stewart, KJC.....	1 PPCLI
SC 92205	S/Sgt Tredwell RF, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SK 1805	S/Sgt Urquhart DB.....	2 PPCLI
SM 6650	S/Sgt White LA.....	RCS of I
SD 148134	Sgt Adams RJ.....	PPCLI Depot
SL 64752	Sgt Ahearn GM.....	PPCLI Depot
SH 61839	Sgt Allard EJ.....	PPCLI Depot
SH 16412	Sgt Andrews WG.....	HQ BC Area
SL 4977	Sgt Arnold LW.....	2 PPCLI
SL 12572	Sgt Arnold JE.....	2 PPCLI
SL 4080	Sgt Beka FR.....	2 PPCLI
SG 8311	Sgt Bell FL.....	1 PPCLI
SG 11775	Sgt Best WR.....	PT Cadre Camp Gagetown
SK 9664	Sgt Best DJ.....	HQ East Ont Area
SL 110821	Sgt Birwirt JL.....	1 PPCLI
SC 850593	Sgt Blackburn JP.....	Det Post, HQ Calgary
SU 2601	Sgt Bradley D.....	2 PPCLI
SH 800061	Sgt Brotchie AM.....	2 PPCLI
SD 192359	Sgt Brown DN.....	2 PPCLI
SB 50032	Sgt Boyd SA.....	RCS of I
SK 14181	Sgt Buchan WA.....	HQ BC Area, "I" Staff

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SK 800272	Sgt Campbell KM.....	CJATC Rivers, Man
SK 6454	Sgt Camponi CL.....	Army Rec Stn, Calgary
SM 9261	Sgt Carlson NB.....	1 PPCLI
SB 801018	Sgt Carrick DT.....	2 PPCLI
SL 104219	Sgt Carignan AHJ.....	1 PPCLI
SK 16744	Sgt Cassidy JS.....	HQ Man Area
SL 800008	Sgt Clarke A.....	1 PPCLI
SM 38088	Sgt Clarke M.....	HQ East Ont Area
SC 124489	Sgt Claxton NL.....	PPCLI Depot
SC 850371	Sgt Claxton TW.....	2 PPCLI
SC 850175	Sgt Clouthier LL.....	2 PPCLI
SA 102576	Sgt Couture GJ.....	1 PPCLI
SM 800020	Sgt Cowling JT.....	PPCLI Depot
SD 800667	Sgt Craig RJ.....	2 PPCLI
SL 105636	Sgt Crawford J, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SL 4569	Sgt Davies LH.....	1 PPCLI
SL 120072	Sgt Davies WE.....	RCS of I
SA 800429	Sgt Davy EL.....	RCS of I
SB 153223	Sgt Debney GS.....	2 PPCLI
SL 1052	Sgt DeFaye GR.....	2 PPCLI
SM 17620	Sgt Dixon EC.....	1 PPCLI
SK 8338	Sgt Dunbar JG.....	HQ Ft Churchill, Man
SA 800496	Sgt Dunn JT.....	PPCLI Depot
SM 9156	Sgt Edginton EG.....	1 PPCLI
SH 61483	Sgt Edinborough JM.....	2 PPCLI
SB 106805	Sgt Edward HA.....	2 PPCLI
SH 60261	Sgt Ehinger A, CD.....	I & A Staff, HQ West Comd
SK 14437	Sgt Elliott GW.....	2 PPCLI
SL 105419	Sgt Erfurt A.....	HQ Sask Area
SK 7789	Sgt Fleury RK, CD.....	1 PPCLI
SB 153230	Sgt Folster GA.....	1 PPCLI
SA 109817	Sgt Franklin HE.....	HQ West Comd
SH 800471	Sgt Ferguson JCW.....	HQ Man Area
SH 61547	Sgt Fernstrom SJ.....	1 PPCLI
SU 2584	Sgt Gammon KS.....	2 PPCLI
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SL 109029	Sgt Grasley LW.....	Army Rec Stn, New Westminster, BC
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SH 18950	Sgt Hanson KO.....	HQ West Comd
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SK 16797	Sgt King AJ.....	2 PPCLI
SM 800018	Sgt Kliever KH.....	HQ West Comd
SH 23676	Sgt Larkin WW.....	HQ Sask Area
SC 115055	Sgt Laroche W.....	1 PPCLI
SL 111927	Sgt Lekivetz RM.....	1 PPCLI
SH 61356	Sgt Lesciem RM.....	1 PPCLI
SH 60737	Sgt Linklater FH, CD.....	1 PPCLI
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SC 9000	Sgt MacIsaac JT.....	1 PPCLI
SH 18627	Sgt McDonald RC.....	2 PPCLI
SF 39521	Sgt McDow EA.....	1 PPCLI
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SM 800222	Sgt Major HL.....	Armvy Rec Stn, Lethbridge
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SK 70807	Sgt Massey JL.....	1 PPCLI
SL 11952	Sgt Maule, GS.....	HQ Sask Area
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SB 801284	Sgt Miles JW.....	HQ Cent Ont Area
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SH 23844	Sgt Morrison LG.....	1 PPCLI
SU 3027	Sgt Mosley CA.....	2 PPCLI
SM 9800	Sgt Murphy LH.....	1 PPCLI
SF 31146	Sgt Nolan J.....	2 PPCLI
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SH 22860	Sgt Park AA.....	2 PPCLI
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SA 56740	Sgt Schoop GE.....	2 PPCLI
SF 39483	Sgt Scott MJ.....	HQ Newfoundland Area
SM 800445	Sgt Segin D.....	RCS of I
SK 8565	Sgt Shawcross KS.....	CJATC, Rivers, Man
SH 27580	Sgt Shine RC.....	1 PPCLI
SH 17417	Sgt Shinn JH.....	2 PPCLI
SF 806	Sgt Slade LH.....	RCS of I
SA 1191	Sgt Smith HE.....	1 PPCLI
SL 110776	Sgt Smith RW.....	2 PPCLI
SL 111369	Sgt Sorsdahl RG.....	2 PPCLI
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SH 800345	Sgt Stephen J.....	1 PPCLI
SH 16648	Sgt Stewart KJC.....	1 PPCLI
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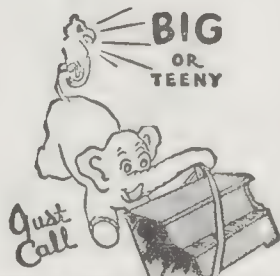
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SM 800075	Sgt White GJ.....	PPCLI Depot
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CAPTURED OPERATION ORDER (Found just prior to battle)

PPCLI HOME STATION SGTS' MESS OPERATION ORDER FOR 17 MAR 60

1. SIT:

a. En Forces

Info received about the en shows them to be of a very overbearing nature. Their morale is extremely low due to excess amounts of work and responsibilities coupled with long and hazardous hrs at the bar. In most cases they are worried about their month end bar bills and of carrying out their duties properly on the morning after battle. They have been known in several instances recently to completely lose their sense of dir and travel in the wrong dir which may possibly be an asset to our forces. En ORBAT is att as Anx "A."

b. Friendly Forces

- (1) It is the intention of higher comd that the PPCLI Home Sta Sgts' Mess defeat the en forces, whether it be by fair means or foul, with no restrictions given to en case and to thereby recover the championship of the Hamilton Gault Bks and the winners of the Col Waters Trophy.
- (2) Our forces have the highest morale of any Sgts' Mess in the Hamilton Gault Bks due to forced rest since the battle of "Snow Chinthe," the promise of free booze prior to battle and the opportunity to lock in mortal combat with our most dreadful en, the PPCLI Home Sta Offrs' Mess. ORBAT Anx "B."
- (1) Other friendly forces consist of 1 PPCLI Sgts' Mess on our WEST flank and numerous dets and outposts on our EAST flank.

2. MSN

PPCLI Home Sta Sgts' Mess will defeat the PPCLI Home Sta Offrs' Mess at Broom-i-loo on 17 Mar 60.

3. EXECUTION

- a. Phase 1 — Those participating in battle will partake of refreshments at the bar prior to battle to enable them to be of the right frame of mind for injuring, maiming and overrunning the en.
- b. Phase 2 — Move from Mess to arena and capture best dress trophy.
- c. Phase 3 — Meet in mortal combat and defeat en.
 - (1) All fwsd will push relentlessly toward en goal and score continuously.
 - (2) All def will keep en forces from our goal by any means deemed nec under the circumstances.
 - (3) Res be prep to move in and relieve own front line tps at moments notice.
 - (4) Responsibility of flanks will be taken care of by non playing mess members who will jeer, cat call, and bother en in any way possible throughout the battle.
 - (5) We will overpower the en by a series of waves each of which will weaken and penetrate their def.
- d. Co-ord Instrs —
 - (1) Timings:
 - (a) Meet in assy area
 - (b) Dressed in assy area
 - (c) Parade to FUP
 - (d) Cross SL.
 - (2) Assy Area — In front of PT building.
 - (3) FUP — Ice Arena.
 - (4) SL — half way up ice arena.
 - (5) Mov — By ft from assy area to FUP.
 - (6) Axis — straight up the CL between goals.
 - (7) Bdys — fenced
 - (8) Rate of adv — as rapidly as possible.
 - (9) Re-org — at centre of battle fd after each goal.

4. ADM & LOG

- a. Ammo — obtainable at assy area.
- b. Feeding —
 - (1) Before battle — assy area.
 - (2) During battle — on ice.
 - (3) After battle — Sgts' Mess.
- c. Dress and Eqpt — Annx "C" (not att).
- d. Med — RAP with res pl on bench.
- e. Pro — escort from assy area to FUP.
- f. Fire — Fire prevention will be carried out by A tk Pl in area of own FDL's.
- g. LOB — will watch and cheer own tps.

5. COMD & SIGS

- a. HQ with res pl.
- b. Sigs — Success sig to be sent to friendly forces on WEST flank on completion of battle via wire.

Anxs

Anx "A" — En ORBAT

Anx "B" — Friendly ORBAT

Anx "C" — Dress

Anx "D" — Rules

Distr

ANX "A"

ORBAT
COMDS OF EN FORCES

1. Lt Col VR SCHJELDERUP — CO

Description — 6'3" rugged build, determined type of offr. Wears glasses.
tac to empl — Break glasses.

2. Maj RB MAINPRIZE

Description — Height 4'7" stocky build, aggressive warrior, has interest in Canadian hockey team.

Habits — Appears on occasion to be in hull down posn or to be standing in a hole.

Tac to empl — Stay clear of. Looks are very deceiving, sound knowledge of this type of battle on familiar terrain make this offr one to be particularly bypassed.

3. Maj LA SWICK

Description — 6', very rugged, experienced warrior. Wears glasses.

Habits — Often stops to urinate in mitt or look for NORTH star.

Tac to empl — Engage in discussion about astrology, break glasses, injure, force fwd.

4. Capt M CARLETON-SMITH

Description — Foreign accent and habits, does not do best fighting in cold weather, keen athlete, good sport.

Tac to empl — Play dirty, trip, slash, spear.

5. Capt H WRAY

Description — Paratrooper, winter warfare expert, Wainwright Jungle fighter, RAT driver.

Habits — Tendency to become confused with dirs.

Tac to empl — Give him ball, turn him to face own goal, keep all en forces away from him.

6. Lt JGH HONEY

Description — 6'1", overweight, punchy.

Habits — Overpowering, leaps without looking.

Tac to empl — Full scale pl attack to be waged on this en stronghold, injure, maim, cut, gouge, bruise.

7. Lt DA SMITHIES

Description — Short, intellectual type, capable of seeing very acutely, uses built in binoculars, very keen sense of humor, leading scorer in last year's battle.

Habits — Loses glasses, find same inside mukluk on occasion.

Tact to empl — Steal binoculars and hide in mukluk and ignore.

8. There are a great deal of other offr equally as experienced as the a/m, however due to their tall stature and rugged build it is expcted that they will be very awkward on ice giving the friendly forces a great handicap.

SUMMARY OF EN FORCES

Too many chiefs, not enough Indians.

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